

The History of Occidental College  
1887-1937



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*by Robert Glass Cleland*



LOS ANGELES

1937

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Robert G. Cleland

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## Foreword

**T**HE history of Occidental College which follows this brief foreword was written by Dr. Robert Glass Cleland. I have not read it and will not until I receive my copy. But I know its character. It is a gracious statement, thoughtfully made, full of kindly comments concerning all persons who have had a part in the building of Occidental and not a word of himself.

The family of Dean Cleland has fostered Occidental College during the greater part of these fifty years. His father and mother were loved among the dearest friends of the intimate circle. He was almost from his early childhood schooled in its life, hope, constraints, and accomplishments. When graduate days were over he returned to serve as professor, dean, vice-president, and custodian of the liberties and traditions of the college.

To none is Occidental more indebted than to him.

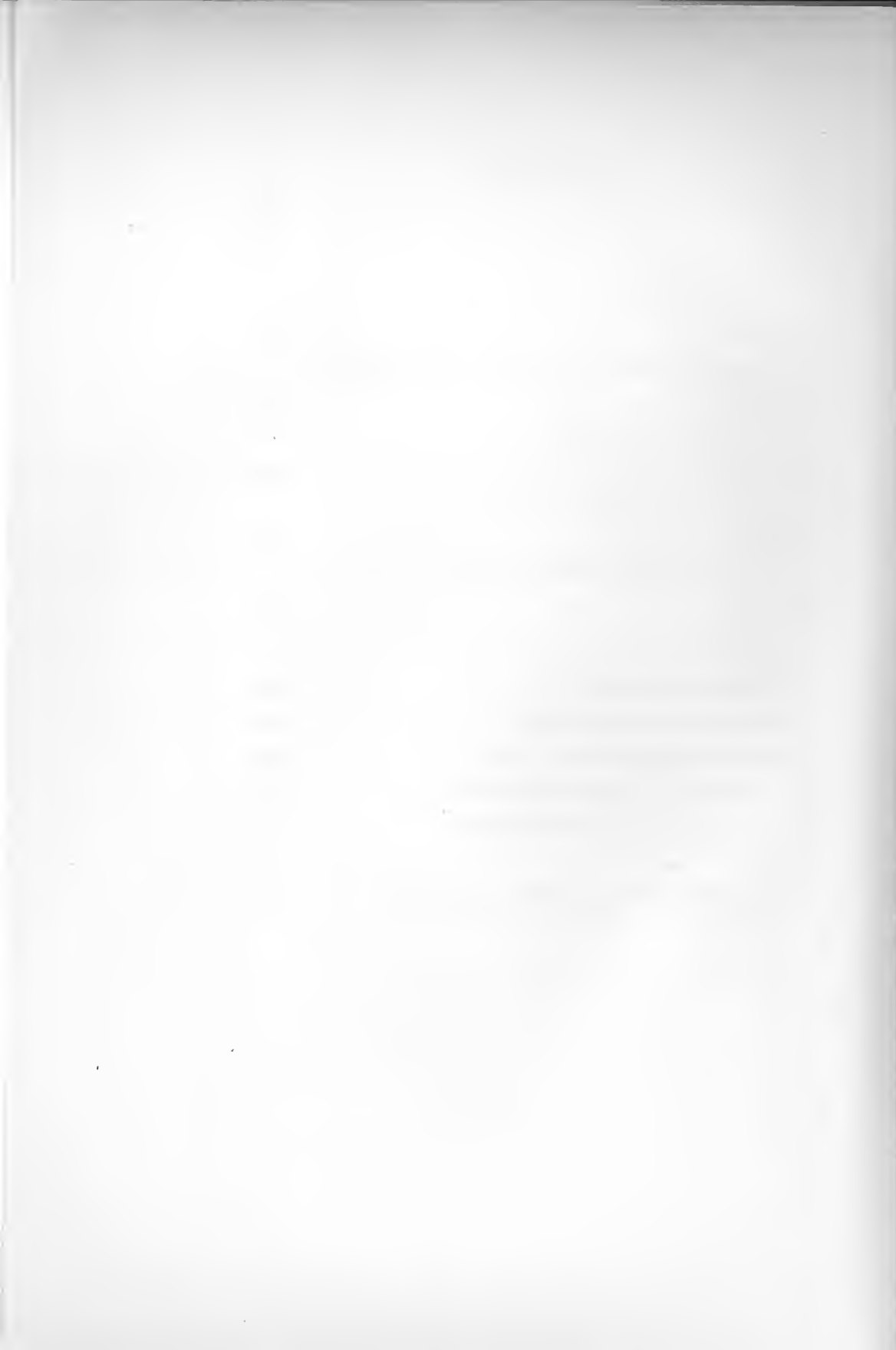
Needless to say this modest and beloved historian has not read this foreword else it would not appear.

REMSEN D. BIRD



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## Preface

THE following pages, written at Dr. Bird's suggestion, contain the simple narrative of the growth and development of Occidental College during the past fifty years. My association with the college began in 1900 when I matriculated in the long since discontinued academy as a second year "prep." Graduating from the college in 1907, for a quarter of a century I have been a member of the Occidental faculty. Out of this background comes the present history. It has been written in hours filched from college administrative and teaching responsibilities in the midst of the pleasant but distracting flow of campus life.

For the most part, both for the reader's convenience and my own, I have presented events in chronological sequence and have endeavored to make the volume as representative as possible of the various interests which enter into the life and composition of a college. This involved the devotion of a good deal of space to student activities and interests, including athletics and other intercollegiate relations. It also seemed important, both as a matter of permanent record and for the enlightenment of this and subsequent generations of undergraduates, to note the genesis of the customs and traditions now observed on the campus and the origin of long established student organizations.

I was also concerned to interpret as correctly and sympathetically as I could the social, economic and religious background of the early Occidental, the ideals and purpose of the founders, the sacrificial devotion of the faculty and the lasting effects of the first hard, formative years upon the inner life and spirit of the college. The response of Occidental to changes in environment, though not treated in as full detail as the importance of the subject warrants, I have at least endeavored to point out. Occidental came into being when Los Angeles as a city was only beginning to take form. Almost immediately the college passed into a prolonged period of abnormal economic depression. For almost thirty of her fifty years she played the rôle of pioneer, three times building her campus upon the frontier, as it were, of an undeveloped region. Her response to the great changes brought about by the economic, social and cultural revolution experienced throughout Southern California since

1920 is one of the most important aspects of her entire history.

The story of a college such as Occidental must be very human or it sinks to the level of a mere chronology. Accordingly I have tried to let representative men and women—faculty, students, trustees, benefactors—who left their impress upon the character and history of Occidental, move rather freely across the pages of this book. Obviously this involved me in an unpleasant and difficult dilemma. On the one hand the book could not be made a sort of master catalogue of all those who deserved well of the college; on the other it could not be so impersonal as to omit all mention of proper names and references to individuals. I was accordingly compelled to choose a middle course between these two extremes. May I ask indulgence for oversight and faulty judgment where the results prove disappointing?

For historical sources I have relied chiefly upon the official records of the college such as catalogues, bulletins, the minutes of the Faculty and of the Board of Trustees, student publications, numerous scrapbooks and other material preserved in the college library, letters and old documents placed in my hands by various friends, and the newspaper files of the Los Angeles daily papers. Dr. William S. Young's manuscript history of the college from 1887 to 1914, referred to in the body of the text, has been of the greatest service. My intimate connection with the college, dating back as I have said to 1900, proved a definite asset in many ways in the preparation of the volume. On the other hand, I frequently recognized that I stood so close to the scenes and people I was endeavoring to portray that I could not see them in a true perspective. This difficulty, it will readily be understood, appreciably increased with every year I drew nearer the college of today and found myself compelled to write of contemporary events and my immediate associates.

Although I cannot make public acknowledgment to all those who aided to greater or less degree in the preparation of the volume, I am under no less obligation to them. A personal sensitivity against imposing upon my colleagues in the college or causing any measure of embarrassment led me to turn to other friends for criticism and suggestion as the manuscript progressed. My deepest debt in this respect I owe to Dr. William S. Young, both because of his unequalled knowledge of the early history of the college and for the tax he laid upon his strength



during the time of profound stress and sorrow caused by the death of his wife and life-long companion, Mrs. Young.

Ward Ritchie, master printer, merits my sincerest appreciation. To Mr. and Mrs. Dan S. Hammack, Mr. and Mrs. Frank N. Rush, and Muriel S. Cleland, my very patient wife, I am also under deep and affectionate obligation. They have helped me greatly to improve the book: I do not have the temerity to hold them in any way responsible for its limitations. It should be added that the volume has been written without thought of profit and that the college has assumed responsibility for its publication and distribution.

ROBERT G. CLELAND



# The History of Occidental College



# I

## *A Decade of Vicissitudes, 1887-1897*

*The members of the presbytery, deeply impressed with the need for common schools and higher institutions of learning, being early established among us for the purpose of cultivating the intellect and developing the genius and securing the moral worth of the community, look with particular favor on every effort made to advance the interests of the schools, and will, as individuals, heartily co-operate with such as undertake to found a college or university on broad and liberal principles, and would heartily commend any such enterprise to the favor and support of their fellow citizens.*

RESOLUTION OF THE PRESBYTERY OF SAN FRANCISCO

May 15, 1850

*They are too delicate and unfitted to beginne new Plantations and Collonies, that cannot endure the biting of a muskeeto.*

WILLIAM BRADFORD

SIXTY YEARS AGO, a decade before the founding of Occidental College, Los Angeles was little more than a drowsy adobe pueblo. The mad stampede of the Gold Rush which brought both wealth and population to Northern California made but little change throughout the pastoral south. Here, for nearly a generation longer, the spirit and customs of the old Spanish California lingered on. In the end, however, two factors brought this era to a close. Because of drought and debt the great land grants were subdivided into small ranches and the century-old industry of cattle raising gave place to diversified agriculture. While this transformation was in progress, the completion of the transcontinental railroads started a new migration to the Pacific Coast and revolutionized the social and economic life of Southern California.

Yet as late as 1880 the population of Los Angeles was less than 12,000. Many of its houses were one-story adobes with flat roofs of asphaltum. Its streets were unpaved, ungraded, muddy when the rains came and choked with dust during the

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long dry months of summer. "There was not then a business house on Spring Street south of Second," wrote J. M. Guinn, in the Annual Publications of the Southern California Historical Society for 1903, describing Los Angeles as he knew it twenty years before.

Fort street (now Broadway) was the aristocratic residence street of the city, and we pointed with pride to the palatial homes of our aristocracy that lined the western side of that street between Second and Third. The city then had but two parks—the Plaza and Central park. The latter was enclosed by a dilapidated picket fence. An open ditch ran through it and irrigated the straggling trees that were making a pretense of growing. There were no flowers in it and no grass. A sign at the corner of Sixth and Olive streets warned heavy teams not to cross it. The zanja that watered it meandered through the principal part of the city before it reached the park. It flowed through the Chinese market garden that occupied the present site of the Westminster Hotel. It crossed Main street south of Fourth and then zigzagged across the block bounded by Main and Spring, Fourth and Fifth streets, just below, where now looms up the Southern California Savings Bank skyscraper. Then it meandered across Fort street and on to the park, and out beyond that to the rural regions of Figueroa and Adams street, where it watered the orchards and the barley fields of that sparsely peopled suburb.

The next few years witnessed the end of the city's pueblo days. Thanks to the activities of the transcontinental railroads and an unprecedented amount of advertising, the fame of Southern California spread far and wide and the region began to attract vast numbers of tourists and permanent settlers from all over the United States. This development which at first proceeded along normal and beneficial lines changed eventually into the most spectacular and disastrous real estate boom Los Angeles has ever known. One of the factors most responsible for this was the rate war for the eastern tourist trade. With no Interstate Commerce Commission to intervene, the railroads fought each other without restraint, often resorting to costly and ridiculous expedients in their suicidal competition. In the Los Angeles *Evening Express* for March 7, 1886, for example, appeared this item:

Great crowds of people congregated yesterday at the railroad ticket offices and the merry war continued with tickets at one's own price. At 9 A.M. the California Southern posted the following bulletin: "Whoopla! First-class to Kansas City, Deming and El Paso, \$15; third-class, \$10; Chicago and St. Louis, \$17 and \$15; New York, \$30 and \$27." The Union Pacific retaliated with: "Down she goes. Lower! Lower!! Lowest!!! Kansas City, \$12 and \$10; Chicago and St. Louis, \$17 and \$15; New York, \$30 and \$27." The Southern Pacific cut its rates to Chicago to \$17 and \$15 and later posted a price of \$1 to Kansas City, raising later to \$10 and \$8 with \$15 and \$13 to Chicago and \$28 and \$25 to New York. Later the California Southern dropped its prices to Kansas City to \$3 and Chicago \$7, which the Southern Pacific met with a price of \$2 to Kansas City.

As already intimated, this unrestrained rate war was accompanied by an unprecedented flood of literature throughout the Middle West and along the Atlantic seaboard setting forth, frequently in an exaggerated and florid manner, the innumerable attractions of California. In book, magazine article and railroad brochure the snowbound easterner in winter or the sweltering middle westerner in summer read of a climate of perpetual spring, of flowering orange groves and rose-hidden cottages, of soil of inexhaustible fertility ready to be tilled, of natural grandeur and beauty beyond the power of language to describe, of a land which brought healing to the sufferer and prosperity to the pauper.

With the influx of permanent residents and casual visitors which cheap rates and advertising brought about, real estate values in and about Los Angeles necessarily began to rise. Soon the pace became accelerated. "Finally as the rates were lowered and the news spread abroad of the fortunes being made in the Los Angeles real estate markets," wrote Joseph Netz, in the Publication of the Historical Society of Southern California for 1915-16,

the immigrants stampeded to Los Angeles by tens of thousands, accompanied by a host of boomers who had been through a school of real estate speculation. All legitimate buying and selling of real estate was now forgotten, all standards of measurements and comparison were flung aside. A wild enthusiasm and passion for speculation broke over the country and

for a brief period the most reckless excesses were committed. All values were merely fictitious. . . . "Nobody can make a mistake who buys land in Southern California," argued the boomers. The price which he pays for it makes little difference, either in the city or in the country. The limited amount of land and the constantly increasing demand for it sufficiently settles the question of inflation. The future prosperity of Los Angeles cannot now and never will be measured.

Never, perhaps, did a community more completely lose its sense of values and proportion. Subdivision was added to subdivision to fill the insatiable demand. Beyond the city limits towns were laid out everywhere. For sixty miles between San Bernardino and Los Angeles incoming passengers on the Santa Fé Railway passed through an almost unbroken succession of these new sites. Lots were staked out—and sold—on the inhospitable sands and granite boulders of old river beds. A rugged mountain peak of the Sierra Madre range was divided—on a promoter's map—into city lots and placed on the market. A waterless, unvisited tract in the depths of the Mojave Desert lent itself for a similar purpose to another ingenious promoter. Lines of eager purchasers waited for hours to buy choice sites at fabulous prices in towns of which no trace now remains and even the names of which have long since been forgotten. In Los Angeles County alone sixty of these mushroom towns containing nearly 80,000 lots and having a total population of less than 2,400 were placed upon the market!

When this mad boom collapsed, as it did in 1888, much of the business activity of Southern California collapsed with it, or at least was compelled to dig itself out from under the ruins. Inopportunately enough, Occidental College came into being just at the beginning of this great boom and its formative years were in large part conditioned by the economic aftermath of that period.

Prior to Occidental's foundation, three educational institutions above high school status had been established in Los Angeles. Oldest of these was St. Vincent's college, a foundation of the Franciscan Order, which though dating back in name to 1855 was virtually recreated ten years later by Bishop Amat. In 1880 the University of Southern California, starting with a faculty of eight or ten persons and a salary budget of \$1642.40,



came into being under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Judge Robert M. Widney was especially active in the establishment of this institution; M. M. Bovard, pastor of the First Methodist Church of Los Angeles, became its first president. In 1881, by act of the legislature, a branch of the state normal school at San José was opened in Los Angeles, at what is now Fifth Street and Grand Avenue. The first class entered in 1882 and graduated in 1884. Three years later this institution, under the name of the Los Angeles State Normal School, became independent of the parent institution at San José and began to function under its own board of Trustees. A liberal estimate made in 1885 fixed the value of the buildings, furnishings and equipment of these three institutions—St. Vincent's College, the University of Southern California, and the Los Angeles State Normal School—at less than \$140,000.\*

About this time a short-lived school called Sierra Madre College was opened in South Pasadena near the corner of Columbia and Orange Grove Avenues by Dr. J. W. Ellis. The school, though not directly under Presbyterian control, was to some degree sponsored by members of that denomination. It had an enrollment of about thirty pupils, a curriculum which did not extend beyond the high school level, and three or four teachers. Serving for a time among the latter was Dr. S. Lawrence Ward, who afterward organized the American College in Teheran, Persia. In the very nature of the case such a school as Sierra Madre College at that time could not succeed. But out of the failure of this abortive educational venture came the impulse which led to the foundation of Occidental College.

One of those most interested in Sierra Madre College was a rancher and business man of Los Angeles named J. G. Bell. Devoted to the Presbyterian Church and loyal to its traditional emphasis upon higher education, as soon as Bell foresaw the failure of the Pasadena school, he began to urge the desirability of organizing a liberal arts college under Presbyterian direction in Southern California. Foremost of those to whom he presented his idea was the minister of the Boyle Heights Presby-

\*St. Vincent's College received its charter from the state in 1869. In 1911 it was transferred from the Franciscan to the Jesuit Order and received the name of Loyola University. The site for the Los Angeles State Normal School was purchased by private subscription for \$8000.

terian Church of Los Angeles, Reverend William Stewart Young, who called a meeting and brought the suggestion at once to the attention of the Presbyterian ministers of the city.

Of these preliminary steps in the founding of the college the minute books of the Board contain the following memorandum:

In the winter of 1885 and 1886 the following ministers, viz. Rev. John M. Boal, Rev. Wm. J. Chichester, Rev. Wm. C. Stevens, Rev. Ira M. Condit and Rev. Wm. S. Young and the Sessions of the Presbyterian churches then in the city, met and conferred as to the need of an institution for Higher Education under Presbyterian control. The result of the meetings which were held was embodied in the following resolution passed at a meeting in the First Presbyterian Church of Los Angeles on February 15th, 1886.

Moved, seconded and carried that it is the sense of this meeting that steps should be taken at once, looking towards the establishment of a Presbyterian institution of learning in the city.

At the same meeting the temporary organization known as "the pastors and sessions of the city churches" was superseded by the Presbyterian Ministers Union of Los Angeles—which henceforth took temporary charge of the interests of the contemplated institution.

For nearly a year after the formation of the Presbyterian Ministers Union little was done toward the actual establishment of the college, though the idea by no means was allowed to die. Two men, Professor John M. Coyner, formerly in educational work in Salt Lake City, and Rev. Samuel H. Weller, D.D., who had recently come to Los Angeles from a college position in Kansas City, were especially helpful at this time in counsel and suggestion. Upon Dr. Weller, particularly, much of the responsibility both for formulating policies and caring for detail eventually was laid.

By January, 1887, matters were far enough along to warrant the appointment of a committee of the Presbyterian Ministers Union to draft articles of incorporation for the proposed college. This committee met on January 11th and again on the 17th. The Articles, as they appear in the Appendix to this volume, were finally completed and filed on February 25th. They were certified by the Secretary of State in Sacramento on April

20th, which thus became the official Founders' Day of college tradition.

The college, as shown by the Articles of Incorporation, was called originally the Occidental University of Los Angeles. In the minutes of the meeting of February 25th appears this notation:

Mr. E. S. Field suggested the name, "The University of the Occident"—which was lost. Mr. W. C. Stevens the name "The Occidental University of Los Angeles" which was carried. On motion of W. S. Young the last vote was reconsidered and the name "The College of the Pacific" suggested—which was lost. Then on motion of W. J. Chichester, the name of "The Occidental University of Los Angeles, California" was again proposed and carried.

The use of the word "University" was most unfortunate; for the purpose, philosophy and genius of Occidental have always been those of a liberal arts college, never those of a university. In recognition of this fact, on July 2, 1892, the Board of Trustees obtained authority from the Superior Court of Los Angeles County to substitute the word College for that of University in the charter.

The first trustees of the college after the articles of incorporation had been formally certified by the Secretary of State were four ministers, S. H. Weller, W. J. Chichester, W. C. Stevens and W. S. Young—and the following laymen: H. L. Macneil, Lyman Stewart, J. G. Bell; James R. Boal, H. W. Willis, D. E. Miles, E. S. Field, Judge Edwin Baxter, Thomas R. Bard of Hueneme, Thomas Bakewell of Riverside and Judge O. S. Pitcher of Pasadena.

In the preliminary organization of the Board on March 7th, S. H. Weller was made president; W. J. Chichester, vice-president; W. C. Stevens, secretary; and James R. Boal, treasurer. On April 27 Stevens resigned and Rev. William S. Young was chosen to take his place. Dr. Young has remained secretary from that day to this—a full half century, the life-time of the college—until the office has become inseparable from his name. If ever an institution is but the lengthened shadow of one man, in no small measure Occidental is the lengthened shadow of the

devotion and faith and indomitable spirit of William Stewart Young.

The selection of a site for the location of the college was a matter to which, naturally, much thought was given. Even before the articles of incorporation were drawn up, various syndicates and large individual land holders had been approached in an attempt to interest them in the proposed institution. "The number of persons and syndicates who responded to these inquiries," said a contemporary article, "was so great that the difficulty seemed to be how to make a proper selection among the various locations offered." The choice finally narrowed down to one of two sites. These were both about 50 acres in extent and carried the guarantee of improvements amounting to \$10,000 or \$15,000. One lay a little distance east of the city boundaries and the other a somewhat greater distance to the west. The former site was eventually selected. It was located in what was known as "E. S. Field's Occidental Heights." In speaking of the site the *Los Angeles Times* said:

About \$50,000 worth of land was donated by different persons for the benefit of the school. From this an abundant reservation was made for the college campus, and the remaining lots were put upon the market for the benefit of the institution. By this means it will be able to commence operations not only free from debt, but also well endowed. Occidental Avenue, running east from Boyle Heights, terminates at the western boundary; Princeton Avenue is on the south, Hodge Avenue on the west and Laguna Avenue on the east. The location is an extremely beautiful one; a broad plateau sloping gently to the south and east, with a magnificent mountain view and the ocean lying softly in the distance.

The land received by the college under this arrangement came from various donors. Mrs. J. E. Hollenbeck, sister-in-law of Mr. J. G. Bell and one of the city's most generous benefactors whose name is perpetuated by Hollenbeck Park and Hollenbeck Home, donated 20 acres; the firm of Wicks and Mills gave 14 acres; E. S. Field and his associate, Hubbard, contributed 13 acres; and the remainder came in smaller gifts.

As previously explained, the period with which we are now dealing witnessed the development of the great Southern California real estate bubble. Anticipating ample revenue from the

sale of lots, as optimistically forecast in the article in the *Times*, the trustees started building operations in the summer of 1887. The cornerstone of the main (and only) building was laid September 20th; a little more than a year later, October 8, 1888, the structure was formally dedicated and opened to the reception of students. The purposes it was called upon to serve were many and varied. For it was at once hall of letters, administration building, women's dormitory, president's office, library, laundry, refectory and chapel. Judged by present day standards the building was utterly devoid of attractiveness or charm; yet in its account of the dedicatory exercises, the *Los Angeles Times* spoke of it as one of "the architectural beauties of the county." "It is excellently located," the article continued,

with a commanding view of Los Angeles to the east while in the opposite direction fertile plains stretch far away to where the stern Sierras wall in this land, not of promise, but of fulfillment. The structure, which is built after the Elizabethan style, is of brick, three stories and basement and covers a plot 68 by 65 feet. On entering the main door from the west one steps into a capacious hall from which on the right opens a classroom, while in front is an elegantly furnished parlor which serves as a general reception room. Beyond this are the private apartments of Dr. Weller, the President of the institution, a study, chapel and the directors room. The next floor is devoted principally to a magnificent study hall, capable of accommodating 300 pupils, and lighted by seven large windows from the west. It is bordered on all sides by recitation, library and reading rooms, and around all runs a wide corridor from which stair cases lead to the third floor. It is used for dormitories and there are nineteen beautiful apartments thoroughly lighted and ventilated, besides a well appointed lavatory and bathroom, supplied with hot and cold water. These sleeping chambers are for the female students, as the boys are to be quartered in cottages that are to be erected in the college grounds, after the style of the old-fashioned dame's houses. The University is under the care of the Presbyterians, though it announces that its instruction will be evangelical rather than sectarian. Dr. S. H. Weller, who has engineered the project from its inception has done marvelous work, and the lavish praise which was poured upon him yesterday was certainly well deserved.

Some time before the formal opening of the college, the Trustees decided to add to it an academy or preparatory department. This decision, based both on financial and academic grounds, in later years proved the salvation of the college. At that time there was only one high school in Los Angeles; accordingly the academy met a definite need for additional secondary school facilities; it afforded the chief recruiting ground for the college for at least two decades; and the additional revenue produced by its students more than once kept the college from insolvency.

Fortunately, at the time of the decision of the Board, a preparatory school existed in Los Angeles which could be incorporated into the college with only minor readjustments. In September, 1886, a small brochure announced the establishment of the "McPherron Academy, a Boarding and Day School for Young Men and Boys." Its statement ran as follows:

In response to repeated solicitations from the friends of liberal education in Southern California, Messrs. A. S. and J. M. McPherron have made arrangements to open in Los Angeles, on the 23d of September, 1886, a boarding and day school for boys.

It is the aim of this school to furnish the best physical and mental culture and also to provide a good Christian home for those who board in the institution. Thoroughness in studies pursued, rather than the extent of ground covered, will be the aim.

Each of the Principals has had about twenty years experience as teacher in his special branches in public schools, academies and colleges. A. S. McPherron was Principal of one of the public schools of Los Angeles last year. J. M. McPherron has been, for the past three years, Head Master of one of the leading boys' schools of Oakland, California.

Mrs. H. M. McPherron is a teacher of more than ten years' experience.

Mrs. M. V. A. McPherron brings to the school the results of a number of years' experience in boarding schools, and will endeavor to make the home life of the students as pleasant as possible.

McPherron Academy was housed at 626 Grand Avenue, in a two-story building of 30 rooms. Here it functioned successfully as an independent boys' school until its absorption by the

college in 1888. Sixty pupils were in attendance, some of whom later became leaders in the business and professional life of Southern California. Numerous California towns and cities other than Los Angeles were represented in its enrollment, as well as six or eight states and two or three foreign countries.

The first publication issued by the college appeared in the summer of 1888. The outside cover read, "Prospectus of the Occidental University of Los Angeles for Boarding and Day Pupils. Both Sexes. East of the City Limits, Between First and Second Streets, Los Angeles, Cal." And—"Catalogue of the McPherron Academy, a Boarding and Day School for Young Men and Boys, 626 Grand Avenue, Between Sixth and Seventh Streets, Los Angeles, Cal."

To anyone interested in the small beginnings of the present institution, this unpretentious document has unusual significance. "The aim of the Institution," one paragraph in it states, "will be to secure an education that is broad and thorough. Its purpose will be to realize a culture that is practical and Christian. While the University will be under the care of the Presbyterians, its instruction will be evangelical rather than sectarian." Even that distant generation also sought a workable compromise between the cultural contributions of the Classics and the demands of a changing society. For while Greek and Latin were still regarded as an essential foundation for all true liberal education, it seemed best to get them out of the way with reasonable dispatch in order that more attention might be given "to current practical lines of thought in the later years of the course."

The college year was divided into fall, winter and spring terms, with Monday instead of Saturday serving as a holiday in order that students returning to college might not be compelled to travel on Sunday. During freshman and sophomore years, both Latin and Greek were required. The student was also offered an unlooked for variety of courses in Science and Mathematics, numerous courses in English and Rhetoric, a full year of Sacred History, two terms of Christian Evidences, and a course in the history of the Bible.

During the junior year, Astronomy, Logic, Natural Theology, the History of Civilization, Mental Science, Mental Philosophy, Science and Religion and certain courses with a definite

theological connotation made their appearance. Advanced work was also continued both in Physics and Mathematics.

In the senior year came courses in Moral Science, History of Philosophy, Political Economy, Studies in Shakespeare, Apologetics, Metaphysics, Butler's Analogy, and—evidence of the evolutionary conflict, then at its full height of sound and fury—Geology and Genesis.

In addition to these standard or regular courses in the curriculum, upon payment of extra fees of \$4.00 a month a student might also obtain instruction in Modern Languages, Music, both instrumental and vocal, Painting and Drawing; and Elocution under the Delsarte method. A later catalogue described this last named system as follows:

The aesthetic training of the body will be carried on according to the principles originated by Delsarte. This work begins with a series of limbering or relaxing exercises, by which the muscular system is relieved of tension. Next, through harmonic poise, simple and complex opposition of the agents of expression, feather movements for the arms, and other similar exercises, the body is brought into a responsive condition. Here begins the study of attitudes. The students are, by story, explanation, and illustration, led to think and to feel certain emotions; as, animation, grief, despair, thought, vehemence, expectation, etc. They are then taught how these may be expressed, and the body in all its parts is trained to respond to the inner emotion. This pantomimic drill culminates in the presentation of tableau mouvants of classic scenes and statuary. In these the students change from position to position, each in harmony with the others, each in touch with the sentiment of the picture, and all moving with economy of force. To this work we add individual and class work in vocal gymnastics.

Tuition at this time was \$50 for the year. The annual charge per student for board, laundry, light, heat, tuition and all other expenses was \$300.00. "The above charges," parents were assured in the catalogue, "cover every necessary expense. *There are no incidentals.* . . . It is a mistake to give money to the student for indiscriminate use. All such money should be furnished through the President or some other member of the faculty. Each boarder will be furnished with a blank book in which to keep his or her personal account."



On the back of this catalogue appeared the following advertisement:

UNIVERSITY HOMES  
IN  
OCCIDENTAL HEIGHTS TRACT

A beautiful site. Best water in the country piped to every lot. Rich soil. Pure air. An educational center. No better place in the State for a home. Prices \$250, \$300, \$500. Terms to suit. Call on or write to the

PRESIDENT OF THE OCCIDENTAL UNIVERSITY

The first semester opened in October, 1888. Twenty-seven men and thirteen women were registered in the college, while the academy had a total enrollment of eighty-six. The college faculty consisted of Rev. S. H. Weller, D.D., President and Professor of Moral Science and Mental Philosophy; John M. Coyner, Ph.D., Vice-President and Professor of Natural Science; J. M. McPherron, A.M., Professor of Mathematics; Rev. N. Saunders, A.M., Professor of Languages; Rev. John A. Gordon, D.D., Professor of English Literature and Belles-lettres.

As previously indicated, this opening year of the college coincided with the disastrous collapse of the great boom in Southern California. This debacle brought all institutions whose financial resources depended in any large part upon real estate to the verge of ruin. The case of the University of Southern California furnishes a typical example. At the beginning of the year the land holdings of the university were valued at \$5,000,000. Its properties were located not only in Los Angeles but also in a dozen or more of the boom towns of the south. In each of these communities it was planned to establish a seminary or college, endowed by the proceeds received from the sale of lots, to function as a part of the University. Most of these holdings, unfortunately, in keeping with the universal practice of the day, were only partially paid for or heavily mortgaged. Consequently, when the boom burst, the dream of the university burst with it; the large paper endowment disappeared; President M. M. Bovard died of anxiety and over work; enrollment in the university proper dropped to 25; and the institution was almost forced to close its doors.

The effects of the crash upon Occidental were scarcely less severe. The lots which were to furnish funds for endowment and current revenue could not be sold. Parents, hard hit by the slump, found themselves unable to meet even the modest tuition and boarding charges then in effect. Equally unfortunate, the friends and sponsors of the college were too hard pressed in their own affairs to come to the relief of the nearly bankrupt institution. It is difficult to understand how the college lived through the overwhelming discouragements of those troubled years, or to explain on what rational basis men could believe sufficiently in its survival to continue to sacrifice and labor for it. Perhaps it is well that those particular followers of John Calvin were more governed by devotion and courage and illogical determination in their attitude toward Occidental than by common sense and realism. Certainly their spirit, with its indomitable faith and stubborn refusal to accept the inevitable, has become our most priceless heritage.

The year 1891 was one of grave crisis in the history of Occidental. Only six students enrolled that fall in "the University" and a scant 29 in the academy. As early as 1888 President Weller had spoken of the heavy indebtedness resting on the college and of the disappointment experienced in financing the new building. For the guidance of those who should engage in a similar project in the future he advised—"firstly, study the personnel of the syndicate on whose promises you rely for funds; secondly, do not trust anybody; and thirdly, have a bank account which shall duplicate dollar for dollar the contractor's claims before a brick has been laid or a spadeful of earth turned."

Unfortunately this was merely a warning to lock the stable door after the horse had already been stolen. For building, improvements and other expenses the college now faced a debt of \$23,000, \$15,000 of which was in the form of a loan from the San Francisco Theological Seminary. Only \$6,000 had been realized from the sale of college real estate; and no further revenue could be expected from that source. Because of the long default in interest payments the seminary at last took steps to call its loan, and only the payment of a substantial sum by certain individual members of the Board of Trustees kept the college out of bankruptcy. To clear the indebtedness of \$23,000, small though the amount seems now, under the general

economic conditions then prevailing was a task of the greatest magnitude. Well might the Board say in its plea for funds to the Presbyterian constituency on October 29, 1891, "The Occidental University is making a final pull for life."

In this exigency the Board of Aid for Colleges and Academies of the Presbyterian Church agreed to advance \$5,000 toward the payment of the debt if cash or subscriptions were obtained to cover the remaining \$18,000. In the course of the next few months this amount was raised, thus enabling the college to weather the first major crisis in its career.

The sacrifice faculty members were called upon to make in reduced and unpaid salaries during these trying years can be read clearly enough in the minutes of the Board and in the pitiful figures of the yearly budget. Stipends ranged from \$50 to \$75 a month for the teaching year. Payments were frequently sadly in arrears and in some instances instructors received little more than board and lodging for their labor. Once all the equipment and furniture owned by the college was sold for \$1,500 to meet the most pressing of the Board's obligations. Fortunately, the purchaser obligingly permitted the college to continue to use the same equipment and furniture thereafter for a reasonable yearly rental! Hard as such impoverishment and sacrifice and limitations were to endure, it should not be forgotten that out of them came a tradition for loyalty and devotion on the part of the Occidental faculty that has not been lost through all the intervening years.

In June, 1891, after four years of sacrificial and effective service, Dr. S. H. Weller gave up the presidency of Occidental. His letter of resignation, dated April 27th and very simply phrased, reveals some measure of his devotion to the college. "In thus resigning," he writes, "I relinquish nothing of my interest in the institution and abate nothing of my faith in its ultimate success. I yield simply to a financial necessity that compels me to seek other work. . . . In severing my connection with the institution and thus abandoning special and cherished plans of work in its curriculum I am giving up a dream of my life."

Dr. Weller's successor was Professor J. M. McPherron, Professor of Mathematics and one of the organizers of the McPherron Academy. During Professor McPherron's administration the college slowly began to emerge from the depths of the

great depression; but the nation-wide panic of 1893-94 brought new financial difficulties.

In academic and student affairs, however, certain significant developments took place during this period. In the fall of 1893 the first college paper—the *Occidental Record*—made its appearance. The *Record* was a modest magazine, approximately 7 x 10 in size, containing eight pages of reading matter within thin grey covers. Professor J. W. Parkhill of the faculty, assisted by Mary J. Robinson, served as the first editor. Four students, Floy K. Roberts, Martha Thompson, H. P. Dilworth and Donald Brookman, constituted a student editorial committee. The paper was issued twice a term or six times during the year, at the subscription price of fifty cents. In October of the following year the *Record* gave place to a new publication called the *Aurora*, issued under the auspices of the Occidental Publishing Company. Donald Brookman served both as president of the latter company and also as editor of the *Aurora*. His associates in the publishing venture were Alphonzo E. Bell and Oscar C. Mueller.

An important organization known as the College Senate also came into being at this time. This body, composed of twelve students elected by the student body, was presided over by the president of the college. Its function was "to afford a means of formal and proper communication between the faculty of the college and the student body on all matters in which the students desire legislation."

During these years athletics also played an important part in the life of the student body. The long, unique and friendly rivalry between Occidental and Pomona (the latter founded a year later than Occidental) was already under way. The University of Southern California, Chaffey College, Whittier College, established in 1891, and Throop Institute, predecessor of the California Institute of Technology, were among Occidental's other competitors during this period of the middle nineties. In addition, contests were frequently scheduled with the Los Angeles High School, the State Reform School at Whittier, and town teams as far off as Santa Ana.

Football, then as today, loomed largest on the student horizon among intercollegiate sports. Occidental's first football coach

was Mr. Sam Haskins, in after years to become one of California's leading attorneys and corporation executives. For his services he received the princely sum of \$2.50 a week! The climax of Occidental's success came in 1895 with the winning of the football championship of Southern California. The team that year was captained by William A. Edwards and included in its membership such notable players as the three Ramsaur brothers, S. W. Goodale, Will Salisbury, and Lewis Murray. Despite the fact that the game then was much rougher than it is now and centered largely around mass plays through the line, the Occidental team was very light, averaging less than 154 pounds. Nick Bradshaw, the quarterback, weighed only 125!\*

On January 28, 1894, a group of representatives from various Southern California institutions came together to form an intercollegiate athletic association. After the adoption of a constitution the following officers were elected: President, R. S. Day of Pomona College; Vice-president, E. E. Hall of the University of Southern California; Secretary, G. T. Reinhardt of Chaffey College; Treasurer, B. T. Gillette of Occidental College. At the same meeting arrangements were made to hold the first Southern California intercollegiate field day in April, with the single eligibility provision that "each contestant must be a *bona fide* student of the college which he represents." Among the events scheduled for the proposed meet were the run-hop-step-jump, baseball throw, mile safety race and the mile walk.

In the summer of 1894 Professor McPherron, having struggled bravely for six years as faculty member or as president "against the empty barrel and the failing cruse" found himself compelled to resign for financial reasons, as Dr. Weller had

\*The following naïve account of the Occidental-Whittier football game of 1895 appeared in the December issue of that year's *Aurora*:

"About the middle of the second half Occidental made a third touchdown, but the tricky referee from Whittier, Bailey by name, claimed a forward pass for Whittier College, and when the umpire would not grant it, he, Bailey, advised the Whittier College boys to stop playing, which they did.

"The Whittier College boys doubtless did what they then thought to be right. It was all Bailey's fault, for he cheated us at every opportunity. After the Whittier College boys found out what kind of a scrub Bailey was, they said they were sorry they had ever seen him, and would never have anything more to do with him. Thus awkwardly ended our sixth game, but it was our victory. The final score stood: Occidental, 16; Whittier, 0."

done three years before, to assume the headship of the Department of Mathematics in the Los Angeles City High School, a position he filled with marked success for many years.

In Professor McPherron's place the Board of Trustees elected Rev. Elbert N. Condit, then the president of Albany College, Oregon. Dr. Condit was formally inaugurated (the first president of Occidental to enjoy this academic distinction) in the presence of the Synod of California on October 19, 1894. One who knew intimately his work as president wrote that he was "an educator of high ideals, a good administrator, and took vigorous hold of his new task."

Meanwhile, in June 1893, the college had graduated its first senior class. This was composed of only two students—Maude Bell (Mrs. F. R. Baer) and Martha Thompson (Mrs. Thomas Coyle).<sup>\*</sup> The next year's graduating class, that of 1894, included Floy K. Roberts, Percy Dilworth, and Don Cameron.

The fall term of 1894 opened with an enrollment of 22 in the college and 52 in the academy. The tuition at that time was \$60. Four students, Alphonzo E. Bell, Donald M. Brookman, Leslie E. Lynn and William E. Parker were graduated in June. The exercises for commencement week included a baseball game of the "Faculty and Collegiate Students vs. Preparatory Students," a reception by the Literary Societies, Senior Class Day exercises, and an Alumni Dinner. This last, unless it included graduates of the academy as well as those of the college, must have been fairly exclusive; for there were then only nine members of the college alumni body, including the four most recent graduates!

Although the enrollment was somewhat lower, the opening of the academic year 1895-1896 witnessed a definite improvement otherwise in the status of the college. Financial difficulties, though still sufficiently acute, were growing less severe and there was every reason to believe the worst perplexities were over. But these fair hopes were suddenly, almost tragically extinguished. On January 13, 1896, a devastating fire destroyed the building and practically all its contents. The extent of the disaster is shown in the following graphic description which appeared in the Los Angeles *Times* the next morning.

The handsome edifice occupied by Occidental College was de-

<sup>\*</sup>Both deceased. Mrs. Coyle's death occurred February 6, 1937.

stroyed by fire yesterday, entailing a loss of many thousands of dollars and leaving a worthy local institution of learning without a home.

Beside the loss to the college, members of the faculty and students suffered losses aggregating several thousands of dollars. The heaviest individual loser is the President of the institution, Rev. E. N. Condit, who, besides his household goods and furnishings, lost his private library and scientific apparatus. His library was insured for \$1400, but he estimated his loss at least twice that amount.

The fire originated in the roof of the tower at the northwest corner of the building, and is supposed to have been caused by a defective flue.

At 11:35 A.M., a man driving toward the college across a field from the west, saw flames bursting from the roof of the tower adjoining the chimney. He whipped up his horses and gave the alarm to the inmates. There was no fire apparatus about the place, but Prof. Condit, assisted by the members of the faculty, formed a bucket and pitcher line, but could not get water to the tower fast enough to check the flames, which spread rapidly south and east. Meanwhile a telephone message was sent to the city for aid from the Boyle Heights fire department, but the distance of the college from the city and the absence of water made it useless for the firemen to respond.

It took but a few minutes to convince all that the building was doomed so the little time remaining was devoted to removing furniture, clothing, etc. The dormitory was on the third floor, and a number of the students saved their effects by throwing them out of the windows. It being a school holiday, many were absent, and all their belongings they had left in their bedrooms were destroyed.

In a short time the attic and third floor were eaten by the flames, which rapidly worked their way down to the second floor where the assembly room, seven class rooms, library and chemical and physical laboratory were located. Very little was rescued from these rooms. The library of 1200 or 1500 volumes, 300 of which were but recently added, was completely destroyed. Scarcely anything of value was saved from the laboratory.

The kitchen and dining room in the basement were also soon a mass of flames, and in two hours after the first alarm was sounded naught remained of the stately college building, save bare and blackened walls and a pile of smoking ruins. Several of the tall chimneys were in imminent danger of going

## The History of Occidental College

over at any moment. The only part of the building that remained intact was the handsome arches of the east porches.

When a *Times* reporter visited the scene of the fire while it was yet burning, broken furniture, trunks, books, bedding and clothing were scattered over the ground promiscuously, and little groups of students stood about discussing their losses disconsolately and wondering what they would do. The only students who looked cheerful were the young men of the football team who were fortunate enough to save their football hair.

Fortunately the fire occurred when no classes were in session, Monday instead of Saturday being the weekly holiday. The school has an enrollment of sixty pupils, but only about two dozen persons were in or about the building when the fire was discovered. All escaped safely without the slightest injury to anyone, thanks to the efforts of President Condit and the other members of the faculty.

Temporary accommodations for some of the boarding students were secured nearby. The rest were conveyed to the city in the college bus, where temporary quarters were provided for them. It is thought that the college will be ready to resume operations about Thursday in rooms to be secured in the city.

The building was insured for only \$13,500—a sum far below its replacement value. Experience had shown, moreover, that the site selected for a campus in 1887 was far from ideal for college purposes. Lack of funds and a desire to find a more suitable location consequently delayed the program of reconstruction for two uncertain years. In the meantime the college carried on as best it could in temporary quarters. Immediately after the fire, Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Young opened their home to the stranded students and for the remainder of the year classes were held in the Boyle Heights Presbyterian Church, with an adjacent vacant lot serving as the college athletic field. "The proposition of the Trustees of the Boyle Heights Presbyterian Church," read the minutes of the Board for February 11, 1896, "to give a home to the college until June for the price of 190 yards of 3-ply ingrain carpet or the carpet itself was accepted with hearty thanks."

Before the opening of the next semester, arrangements were made to lease a part of the building formerly occupied by St. Vincent's college, at 614 South Hill Street in Los Angeles. Here the college held its sessions until its removal to Highland Park



in 1898. One wonders how many of the tens of thousands who now daily pass Seventh and Broadway realize that the alley which separates the two main wings of Bullock's Department Store was once used as a straight-a-way by Occidental track men!

## II

### *Laying a New Foundation: Highland Park, 1898-1906*

*Now the city was large and great; but the people were few therein  
and the houses were not builded.*

NEHEMIAH 7:3

*And while Columbus was attending there to acquaint the King of  
Castile . . . with his intended purpose, by how many wayes and  
meanes was he derided? Some scorned the pildness of his garments,  
some tooke occasion to jest at his simple . . . lookes, others asked if  
this were he . . . which did take upon him to bring men into a  
Countrey that aboundeth with Golde, Pearle, and Precious stones?  
. . . Thus some judged him by his garments, and others by his looke  
and countenance, but none entered into the consideration of the  
inward man.*

HAKLUYT'S *Voyages*

AS STATED in the preceding chapter, the college remained at its new location for two years. Discouraged by personal losses suffered in the fire, and unable to secure the approval of the Board for his financial program, E. N. Condit gave up the presidency for a pastorate in the northwest. Rev. J. W. Parkhill, Professor of Latin and Greek on the college faculty, was elected to take his place; but a year later the new incumbent likewise resigned to accept a position in the east. Parkhill's successor was the vice-president and former field secretary of the college, Rev. Guy W. Wadsworth. His appointment to the presidency was made in August, 1897.

Never was the future of the college more uncertain. Everything that had been needed in the beginning was needed now—campus, buildings, endowment, faculty and students. All the obstacles, vicissitudes and discouragements which had been faced ten years before straddled themselves, like Bunyan's

Apollyon, once more across the way. Again, viewing in retrospect the disheartening outlook of that day, one marvels at the devotion and loyalty of the small body of supporters still remaining to the college who carried the battle through.

During this interim numerous offers of sites for a new campus came to the college. In at least two instances (the one from a syndicate in Inglewood, the other from a group in Whittier) these offers included fairly commodious buildings erected for hotel purposes during the ill fated boom of 1887-88. Mrs. J. E. Hollenbeck also agreed to donate seven and a half acres on Chicago Street near Hollenbeck Park if \$40,000 were raised by the following October for a college building. In the end, however, the Trustees selected an eight-acre tract belonging to Mrs. Sarah Judson in the region called Highland Park, about midway between the center of Pasadena and the business district of Los Angeles, for the new location. The proposed campus, like the land all about it, was then a squirrel-infested grain field. It occupied approximately the area now bounded by Marmion Way, Avenue 50, Monte Vista Street and Avenue 51. Rolling hills and the winding course of the Arroyo Seco across the valley furnished a setting of natural and distinctive beauty. But despite this and other advantages, the site was ill-adapted for a college campus. Directly in front of it ran the main line of the Santa Fé railroad, with one of the heaviest gradients on the entire route terminating a few hundred yards beyond the eastern boundary of the college property. Eventually this made the site untenable, for the noise of passing trains and the constant hazard to student safety forced the college within little more than a decade to seek a new location.

Highland Park, when it was chosen as the site of Occidental's new home, was still little more than a sparsely settled farming community. The wooded channel of the Arroyo Seco and the steep hills beyond were a virtual wilderness, the home of foxes, coyotes, great flocks of quail and even of several colonies of wild dogs! In the valley were a few widely separated ranches, two or three newly erected houses in a recently opened residential subdivision, a beer garden and camp meeting ground where Sycamore Grove Park now stands, and almost nothing else. Through the center of the valley ran Pasadena Avenue (now North Figueroa Street), the main thoroughfare from Los

Angeles to Pasadena. An electric street car line, later absorbed by the Pacific Electric Company, was opened between the two cities in 1895 and ran past the campus along Pasadena Avenue, furnishing transportation to most of the commuting students. With the fine optimism of the time the college catalogue spoke of the new site as "healthful, easy of access. . . . already chosen as a place of residence by a number of the best families, likely to become, within a few years, the home of a large community of cultured, refined Christian people."

The \$10,000 or \$12,000 which made possible the acquisition of the campus and the erection of the first building upon it were secured chiefly through the efforts of President Guy Wadsworth and of Dr. A. A. Dinsmore, who served for a time in the dual capacity of president of the Board of Trustees and field secretary. In the words of Dr. Young, Dr. Dinsmore was well described as "the embodiment of faith rebuilding the college." Beginning with the church in Azusa of which Rev. Robert W. Cleland was pastor, Dr. Dinsmore visited twenty-five other Presbyterian churches within the next two and a half years, securing over \$8,000 for the new college buildings. One of the most substantial contributions made to this campaign came from Mrs. Sarah K. Curry of Los Angeles in the form of prepaid scholarships in the amount of \$1,300 for the benefit of her five grandchildren, all members of the well known McClung family which played such an important role in student body activities in subsequent years. The final payment which made the acquisition of the campus possible came from J. C. Salisbury, treasurer of the Board.

The college began its sessions in Highland Park in the fall of 1898. Its one building was a fairly commodious stucco structure with broad steps and large Ionic pillars. In it were class rooms, laboratories, administrative offices, library, and an auditorium for both college and academy.

For two years thereafter, the growth of the college was disappointingly slow. The catalogue for the year 1898-1899 showed an enrollment of 15 regular students in the college and 25 in the academy. The college student body was composed of nine freshmen, one sophomore, four juniors and one senior. Below the lowest grade in the academy there was a miscellaneous group of youngsters commonly spoken of as "sub-preps." In

addition there were 25 or 30 students taking limited programs or admitted on an irregular basis.

Between 1900 and 1906 the fortunes of the college underwent decided improvement. This was due to several factors. The Presbyterian Church as a whole came to have a more intelligent and proprietary interest in its welfare. The support of a group of influential men, both ministers and laymen, gave to it new prestige in the community, financial resources theretofore sadly lacking, and a spirit of stability and self-confidence which affected every branch of college life. During these years the campus was enlarged, two major buildings erected, a small endowment built up, and the faculty materially strengthened. At the same time the student body grew not only in numbers but in self-confidence and solidarity as well.

Limits of space do not permit a detailed description of these significant developments; but some of them require more than casual mention. As early as 1901 it was evident that the original campus was inadequate for the needs of a growing college. Through the activities and personal generosity of Dr. and Mrs. John A. Gordon, the former a revered and devoted member of the faculty, and of Mrs. L. D. Rutan of Pomona, the widow of a former Occidental trustee, a vacant body of land lying between the Santa Fé Railway and Pasadena Avenue came into possession of the college, making it possible to carry out a greatly expanded building program.

A Hall of Letters was especially needed at this time to make possible a separation between college and academy, to supply additional class room and administrative facilities, and to provide an adequate auditorium. The initiative in supplying this need was taken by Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Johnson of Los Angeles. Mr. Johnson was one of the most influential business men of the Southern California of that day; and his interest in the college, supplemented by the good will of Mrs. Johnson, for years was one of the sustaining factors in the life and development of Occidental. Toward the new Hall of Letters Mr. and Mrs. Johnson agreed to give \$15,000 if additional pledges of \$35,000 could be secured. By the spring of 1903 this amount was sufficiently subscribed to enable the college to take advantage of the presence of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Los Angeles for the formal ground-breaking celebration. The

ceremonies were held on May 25, the event proving one of unusual significance in the history of the college. The General Assembly adjourned its sessions for the occasion; the Moderator, Dr. Robert F. Coyle of Denver, and the retiring Moderator, Dr. Henry Van Dyke of Princeton University, then at the height of his fame as a writer, were the principal speakers.

During the course of the ceremonies announcement was made of two additional contributions of great importance to the college. From Charles M. Stimson, a well known philanthropist and business man of Los Angeles, came an offer to provide \$15,000 for the erection of a library building; while Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Johnson pledged one-third of an endowment fund of \$200,000, on condition that the remainder should be secured by July 1, 1905. Only those who were associated with the college intimately in the lean years of which we write can appreciate today the effect produced by these announcements, or the enthusiasm, frequently too deep for expression, which they called forth.

In accordance with the offer of Mr. Stimson the library bearing his name was built diagonally across the corner of Pasadena Avenue and Avenue 50, where an automobile agency and garage now stand. It met one of the most essential and long standing needs of the college and marked a definite turning point in its academic progress. The task of raising \$133,000 to meet the conditions of Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Johnston's endowment pledge was one of Herculean proportions. Its magnitude can best be understood when viewed against the background of the annual college budget. The president's salary in 1903 was \$1,500 a year; faculty stipends ranged from a minimum of \$400 to a maximum of \$900 for a teaching load which in some cases ran as high as 25 hours per week. The total annual salary budget was less than \$9,000.

A committee of the trustees consisting of Dr. William S. Young, Mr. Gail Borden of the Borden Milk Company, Rev. Malcolm McLeod, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Pasadena, Frank P. Flint, sometime Republican Senator from California, and Rev. Hugh K. Walker, Pastor of the Immanuel Presbyterian Church of Los Angeles, was charged by the Board with the responsibility of carrying through the campaign. To Dr. Hugh K. Walker, especially, the college is deeply indebted

for his devoted and effective service during this period of its growth. The members of Immanuel Church alone, exclusive of Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Johnson's pledge, gave nearly \$40,000 to the fund; but in addition to the interest aroused among his own congregation, Dr. Walker's contacts and solicitations extended far beyond the bounds of his immediate parish.

Other churches, because of the interest of their pastors and individual members, likewise responded to the college needs. From the constituency of the Pasadena Presbyterian Church came \$25,000; the members of the Highland Park Presbyterian Church, organized almost contemporaneously with the removal of the college to Highland Park and worshipping in the college auditorium until its own building was erected, responded with a pledge of \$10,000. Members of the First Presbyterian Church of Long Beach gave \$7,000; and other churches in the Los Angeles Presbytery responded with equal generosity in proportion to their ability. This assistance from the Presbyterian Churches of Southern California will always be remembered with gratitude by the college. Upon the foundation laid at that time with so much sacrifice, the Occidental of later years was built.

Although the full amount of the endowment fund was not pledged when the time limit placed on the Johnson benefaction had expired, an extension was secured for the completion of the campaign until February 1, 1906. Shortly before that date announcement was made that subscriptions totalling over \$136,000, in addition to the Johnson gift had been secured, thus establishing an endowment of \$202,000 and assuring the college for the first time in its history of a regular income from invested funds. While the endowment campaign was still in progress the college became the recipient of another substantial gift. In July, 1905, Lyman Stewart, president of the Union Oil Company of California, agreed to give \$3,000 annually for at least ten years toward the support of the chair of Biblical instruction. This was the first of a series of many subsequent benefactions made by Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Stewart and Mr. and Mrs. Milton Stewart to Occidental.

In August of this same year (1905), Dr. Guy W. Wadsworth resigned the presidency of Occidental College to become the head of Bellevue College in Nebraska. His devotion and effectiveness were reflected in the growth of the college during the

eight years of his administration—a growth evidenced by the development of the new campus in Highland Park, the erection of three large buildings, the establishment of a substantial endowment fund, and a great increase in faculty personnel and student enrollment. When Dr. Wadsworth became president in 1897 there were 8 instructors on the faculty, 9 students in the college and 38 in the academy. When he resigned there were 24 members of the faculty, 108 students in the college and 134 in the academy. In its resolution of regret over Dr. Wadsworth's resignation the Board said, "He has followed the vicissitudes of the college through darkness as well as sunshine, sacrificing his financial and personal interests, until he was unquestionably one of the most potent factors in bringing Occidental College from its humble beginning to its present commanding position."

Upon the resignation of Dr. Wadsworth, Rev. William S. Young, the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, was appointed acting president. For over a year he filled this position effectively and without salary. The task of selecting a permanent president, adequate to meet the needs and opportunities of the fast growing college, was one of critical importance. Finally, at the suggestion of Mrs. Hugh K. Walker, the Board offered the position to Mr. John Willis Baer, an outstanding leader of the Christian Endeavor movement of that day and Secretary of the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Baer at first declined the offer, but a visit to the college in the early part of January, 1906, gave him a new insight into its possibilities and led to his acceptance of the presidency. Mr. O. T. Johnson and Mr. Lyman Stewart jointly agreed to bear the salary of the office, fixed under agreement with the new incumbent at \$5,000 a year, for a period of five years, thus relieving the regular college budget of an otherwise insuperable burden.

John Willis Baer's reputation and wide popularity at once brought the college an enormous amount of publicity; and gave it, especially in church circles, a standing and prestige it had never before enjoyed. He began his administration in September, 1906, and was formally inaugurated some six weeks later. Of Dr. Baer's presidency, which marked such a definite and distinctive era in the life of the college, we shall speak at length in a subsequent chapter. In the meantime, to enable later student generations to have some slight understanding of the changes



which time brings about, it may not be amiss to attempt to portray the life of campus and class room thirty years ago.

The student body was small, homogeneous, democratic and aggressively loyal to the college. This loyalty, often naïve and sometimes quixotic, expressed itself in innumerable ways. The athletic triumphs, achieved against almost insurmountable handicaps of limited numbers and meager equipment, were inspired by a passionate devotion to the college. The refusal of many Occidental students to transfer to larger and more assured institutions sprang from the same motive. The missionary spirit with which the students advertised the college, magnified it, solicited funds for it, and on occasion vigorously fought for it, flowed from the same source. Much repetition tends to rob any great phrase of its effectiveness and meaning; and one suspects that the expression "The Occidental Spirit" has not wholly escaped this common fate. Some of the nobility and virtue seem to have gone out of it. But there was a time when Occidental students answered to it as to a trumpet call until the reality and significance of what it stood for—devotion, loyalty and sacrifice—became a part of the unalterable traditions of the college and the heritage of every succeeding student generation.

The academy at that time was still an integral part of the college. In athletic competition, as well as in most other activities, no distinction was made between college and preparatory students for some years after the turn of the century. Indeed, the relationship between the two groups was so close that, as someone truly remarked, "Only the catalogue could sort them out." With the opening of the Hall of Letters on Pasadena Avenue, however, and the transfer of most of the college classes to the new building, a clear cut physical separation took place between the two student bodies which soon reflected itself in an equally clear cut divergence in activities and interests. Thereafter as the college grew the relations of its students with those of the academy became less intimate. In 1908 preparatory students were declared ineligible by a majority of the Southern California colleges for competition in inter-collegiate athletics, thus putting an end to the last of the major interests which the two student bodies possessed in common.

The social life on the Occidental campus thirty-five years ago was simple and restricted. Theaters and card playing were

decidedly out of favor; dancing was forbidden both by faculty and trustee action. Without such aids to civilized living or even automobiles and motion pictures to fall back upon, college life today would be unthinkable—a social Sahara in which the modern undergraduate could scarce survive. But the Occidental student of that generation did not find life altogether bad. With all its restrictions his world was somehow very pleasant. And from the intimate associations and simple social affairs of an unsophisticated campus he derived, curiously enough, fully as much real enjoyment and lasting happiness as his children find today.

For many years the college had neither dormitories nor dining hall. Some families met the problem by building homes in close proximity to the campus, thus giving to Highland Park the distinctive flavor of a true college community. A considerable number of students commuted daily from Pasadena or Los Angeles; but the street car service was slow and undependable and there were, of course, no automobiles. Other students clubbed together to carry on their own housekeeping arrangements or found accommodations with families living near the campus.

"The House," a large residence situated at 137 East Avenue 49, purchased in 1900 by the parents of the author of this history, was probably the best known of these college homes. For several years it remained the center of college activities of every sort and furnished a rendezvous for students at all hours of the day or night. Fortunately there were few neighbors to be disturbed; and such as there were showed extraordinary fortitude and patience. Some large sycamore trees in the front yard constituted the nesting place of a family of noisy owls. Because of this (as well as for certain other reasons) students living in "The House" gradually came to be spoken of as the "Owls"; a little later a group of men living in various other houses in the community were dubbed "Apes"—a word then much in vogue in college circles. Out of these two groups, in this wholly unpremeditated fashion, came the first two Occidental fraternities—the Owl and Key, now the Phi Gamma Delta; and the O.M.A., now the Alpha Tau Omega.

Early in the fall of 1900 eight girls in the academy formed a secret organization called the L.I.Z. Society, out of which ulti-

mately developed the present Alpha Sorority; in 1901, a second group, known by the initials D.O.T., appeared on the campus to become the predecessors of the present Delta Omicron Tau Sorority. The publication in the 1904 college annual of a picture of the D.O.T. members in extreme décolleté dress almost led to the early extinction of that sorority by faculty action—a fate which also once threatened the L.I.Z. Sorority for presenting a dramatic performance called “Reveries of a Bachelor” featuring the famous athlete, J. P. Hagerman, a graduate of the class of 1906, surrounded in his sleep by numerous sweethearts from a romantic and highly exciting past.

In addition to “The House,” spoken of in a previous paragraph, there were four or five other centers of social life in close proximity to the college. The homes of the McClung, Hammack, Merrill, Clapp and Gordon families were always open to Occidental students and overrun by them in the most casual fashion by day or night. The college social life of that time thus had a spontaneity and informality all its own. It would be ill-suited to the tastes and manners of today; yet it is pleasing in the retrospect and bred friendships of rare and lasting kind.

The relations of faculty and student in that day were also intimate and informal. Classes were small, formal lectures were unknown, and instruction was almost wholly by the question and answer or discussion method. On the faculty were a few great instructors—teachers who quickened the imagination, opened wider intellectual horizons, and left the impress of their personalities fixed forever upon the students. Foremost of these was Professor William S. Stevenson, who came to the college in 1899 at a salary of \$400 a year and who remained on the faculty until chronic ill health forced him to retire in 1915. What Occidental student of that generation will ever forget this man—his eccentricities, his nervous restlessness, his fund of knowledge (so great that the students affectionately called him “Hydra,” the hundred headed), his shrewd common sense, his inexhaustible vocabulary, his ability to make the dry bones of any subject become living realities through the power of his imagination?

During this time, when the century was young, two other instructors came to the faculty to serve the college through all

the intervening years to the present time, and to win the respect and affection of at least nine generations of Occidental students. In the spring of 1902, the trustees offered the position of Assistant in Natural Sciences and Mathematics to Ernest E. Allen, a recent graduate of Park College, Missouri, at a stipend of \$400 a year. With patience, humor and extraordinary clarity Professor Allen has been teaching mathematics in Occidental ever since. Of him many an Occidental graduate might say, as J. M. Barrie said of John Neilsen of the old Dumfries Academy:

Those of you here who have sat under him . . . have reason, as I have, to roll that name affectionately on the tongue, not necessarily because he was so determined to make us mathematicians whatever might be our own views on the subject—and I for one differed from him profoundly—but because in our most impressionable years he set us an example of conduct and character that kept a guiding hand on our shoulders when we went out into the world.

In 1904 Mary C. Cunningham began her long connection with the college, teaching courses at first both in history and in English. To a campus all too full of young barbarians she came as a softening and a civilizing influence. Because she loved and appreciated beauty whether found in the magic pigments of the Italian renaissance or in the poems of Browning or in the flowing lines of the Winged Victory or in lonely trees upon a neighboring hill top, she made successive generations of Occidental students love and appreciate it also. Could anyone desire more?

During the formative years of the life of a college, such as those with which this chapter deals, the impress of certain individuals and of certain classes inevitably becomes permanently fixed in the ideals and traditions of the student body. So it came about that a small group of students, including Arthur Buell, Daniel S. Hammack, Horace Cleland, Fred Schauer, Dwight Chapin, J. P. Hagerman, Percy B. Goodell and a few others fashioned the mold in which were cast many of the customs and institutions of student life today. The influence of the class of 1905, over which Dan S. Hammack presided, was especially important. Omitting the intangible (and therefore probably the most significant contributions of this class) the tradition of

much that is still maintained today, notably the ivy procession of the Class Day Exercises, the presentation of the class numerals and the planting of the class tree, was begun by this class. Incidentally it may be added that one of the members of this class, an active participant in all its affairs as well as a frequent contributor of poems to the college magazine, was a somewhat reserved young man commonly called "Jeff" by his college mates, whom the world knows today as Robinson Jeffers, most distinguished of all contemporary American poets.

In 1905 the Associated Students was organized to coordinate and control all student body activities. During the past thirty-two years its functions and character have not greatly changed. J. P. Hagerman was its first president. Literary and debating societies flourished both in the academy and in the college. Oldest of these was the Q.A.M. Later, among others, came Philomathean, Witenagemot, Stevenson, Lowell, Laurean and Arden for the college students; and Moore and Clio in the academy. Declamation, oratorical and debating contests were in high favor; and incomprehensible though it may seem today, the Southern California Oratorical Contest, participated in by representatives from the various colleges in the south, aroused as much excitement and drew as large an attendance as an inter-collegiate football game! J. P. Hagerman and William M. Walker, both of the class of 1906, were winners of first places in these contests. The college at first was without a Department of Speech to train its orators or debaters and consequently this task devolved upon individual members of the faculty. Later Mr. Mark Beal, as instructor in elocution and oratory, took over the responsibility.

Both the Young Men's and the Young Women's Christian Associations were accepted as an integral part of campus life and enjoyed the support of virtually all students. As organizations they were fundamentally concerned with personal religious well-being rather than with the solution of social problems; and most of their meetings and activities reflected this conception. Through them many students found a congenial and stimulating outlet for religious self-expression; and though extremists occasionally appeared among their leaders, for the most part they represented the very deep, genuine and wholesome religious life of the Occidental of that day.

In 1901 the college expanded its work in the fine arts by adding a school of music with Dwight C. Rice serving as director. Training was given in voice, piano and violin. There were no glee clubs at the time, but a Choral Society of mixed voices served as a substitute. Group singing was far more popular among the students than it is now, with impromptu serenades forming one of the chief student diversions. It should be noted again that the residents of Highland Park were then an exceedingly long suffering, patient lot!

Soon after 1900 an institution (now happily defunct) called the Night Shirt Parade was called into being by some of the wilder spirits of the campus. This, as the name implied, involved an annual procession of informally garbed male students through the sleeping precincts of Highland Park with flaring torches and a variety of noise-making devices. Afterward the participants in this celebration took to themselves the name of the Knights of the Mystic Key; a coffin and a skeleton were added to their paraphernalia; a band was organized, as one student explained, "to play popular funeral dirges for the procession"; and an elaborate ritual and initiation ceremony were devised. In the course of the years, however, the Night Shirt Parade fell upon evil days, and in 1915 faculty disfavor brought about its inglorious demise.\*

The history of Occidental athletics from 1900 to 1906 must be compressed into a few paragraphs. Badly demoralized by conditions resulting from the fire of 1896, Occidental teams were not able to compete on equal terms with those of other Southern California colleges until after the removal to Highland Park. By 1902, however, some measure of the old prestige had been regained and Occidental was again recognized as a dangerous rival, both by Pomona and by the University of Southern California. The attitude of the faculty in that day toward athletics was well, if cautiously, expressed in the catalogue of 1902-03. "The officers of the college," read a memorable paragraph,

\*In one lamentable instance an exaggerated report of the activities of the Knights of the Mystic Key led a pious friend to strike from her will a \$20,000 bequest to Occidental College on the ground that the institution was fast losing its Christian ideals!

are heartily in favor of outdoor sports that give strength and agility to the body and that do not involve a sacrifice of intellectual or moral excellence. . . . While such exercises are encouraged, yet care is taken by the Faculty to prevent excessive indulgence in them; and such regulations are made from time to time as are required to secure the best results, physical and moral.

The chief outdoor sports "that gave strength and agility to the body" in that day were football, track and baseball, with tennis filling a minor role. Football was still the most popular form of competitive athletics, but until Pomona engaged the services of Walter Hempel in 1903, defeating Occidental 52 to 0 in the annual game, professional coaches were virtually unknown among the Southern California colleges. For a number of years Occidental's chief difficulty was to find the requisite number of players to compose a team. Owing to the 3-down—5-yard rule, mass plays were still the fashion; the playing field was always hard and uneven; injuries were common; and due to the dearth of substitutes, Occidental teams finished more than one hard fought game with only ten players on the field. Equipment was of the crudest kind. Heavy canvass pants, an old jersey or sweater padded by mother, sister or loyal co-ed, a sleeveless canvass jacket and a canvass headguard (both usually home made), heavily ribbed shin guards, a ponderous rubber nose guard, and a head of long, thick hair constituted the full panoply of an Occidental player.

The greatest Occidental player of his time (and in the eyes of some competent judges, of all time) was Charles F. Bazata, ex 1904, now a Presbyterian minister of Newark, New Jersey; Dean B. Cromwell, ex 1902, now the well known track coach of the University of Southern California, was also an outstanding star; Henry Nelson Wieman, first of the long line of Wieman brothers and today one of the nation's leaders in the philosophy of religion, won lasting fame as a tackle.

In track Occidental was relatively stronger than in football. For some years prior to 1902 there had been no contest with Pomona in this sport; and when the suggestion was made that the two colleges renew competition, Pomona objected on the ground that Occidental was not strong enough to furnish adequate opposition. Compelled at last to agree to the meet or

forfeit her claim to the championship, Pomona found that she had reckoned without her host. When the day was over, the score read Occidental, 49; Pomona, 41.

The outstanding Occidental track men of that day were Horace Cleland of the class of 1903, who for many years held the college and intercollegiate record in the 100- and 220-yard dashes, and remained unbeaten by a Southern California man during four years of competition; Dwight Chapin, of the class of 1902, who won both the mile and the two-mile races against Stanford University in 1902; Edmond Roth, Owen Bird, and J. Percival Hagerman. As an athlete, orator, and leader in student body affairs Hagerman acquired a unique reputation. No Occidental student of his generation will ever forget his mannerisms or his enthusiasm. In every track meet his ability and versatility made him an outstanding point winner; but his special event was the broad jump. In this his leap of 23 feet 4½ inches in the Occidental-Pomona meet of 1906 still remains the oldest unbeaten record of the Southern California Conference colleges.

Although Occidental football teams did not have the benefit of professional coaching, her track athletes profited from the services of two very excellent men during this period. In 1902 a Scotsman named Peter Poole from Santa Barbara, out of a small and inexperienced squad, produced a team of championship quality and began the tradition of Occidental's supremacy in track. In 1903 R. W. Wadsley, an English athlete of some distinction, followed Poole as track coach and enjoyed similar success.

By this time the necessity for adequate direction of football and baseball, as well as of track, was obvious. The issue, however, was not one of need but of money. Under the prevailing practice all athletic expenses, including the salary of the coach, were borne by the student body; and since the budget of that body could not stand any additional charge, the students unanimously voted to request the trustees to add a \$5 fee to the regular tuition, using the funds thus derived to pay the salaries of two athletic directors, one for men and one for women. This fee was levied in 1905. Miss Nellie Moore was engaged to care for the physical education of women; and Edward S. Merrill, a recent graduate of Beloit College, who was then national de-



cathalon champion, and who is now a practicing physician in Los Angeles, became Occidental's first full time athletic director. Under his tutelage the college teams won the championship for 1905-1906 in all three major sports. The crowning achievement of the year was the defeat of St. Vincent's College in two of the most spectacular baseball games in the history of Southern California intercollegiate athletics. In both games, the first of which ran to 14 innings, Occidental won by a score of 3 to 2.

Among the outstanding baseball players of the time were W. W. Bacon, Jr., first baseman and captain of the team in 1905; Frank P. Beal, second baseman and captain in 1906; Al Merrill, Walter Thacher, Roy Thacker and Howard Irwin.

### III

#### *New Horizons, 1906-1914*

*In my time the college was in Highland Park, housed in a single old crackle-plastered building, neither beautiful nor convenient; a new brick one was under construction near by, and the whole college was to move into it, leaving the old one for Occidental Academy, the preparatory school that then existed. Now look at what you have!*

*And as for numbers, there were eleven—each one of whom I remember vividly and with affection—in my class of '05; three, I believe, had graduated in '04; we were growing rapidly. I was proud of my college then, and have more reason to be now; and to congratulate her, and be grateful that she remembers me.*

ROBINSON JEFFERS

*But, Padre, 'tis new day  
And new things change alway,  
However the heart may grow  
About the things we know,  
Change is the law of all.*

INA COOLBRITH: *Concha*

AS INDICATED in the preceding chapter, the years from 1898 to 1906 constituted a definite turning point in the history of the college. In those two student generations the combined college and academy enrollment rose from less than seventy-five to more than three hundred and fifty; the faculty grew from thirteen to thirty-two; and the assets of the college increased in value from a few thousand dollars (represented chiefly by unimproved real estate and second-hand equipment) to more than \$400,000 in campus, buildings and endowment.

With this new and better era already well begun, John Willis Baer came to the presidency. His inauguration occurred on October 26, 1906—a day surviving vividly in memory across the span of more than thirty years. Official representatives from civic organizations and academic institutions throughout the state, including President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California, and David Starr Jordan of Leland Stanford,

Jr., University, attended the ceremonies. In addition to the president-elect, the chief speaker was Robert E. Speer of New York City, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions and one of the outstanding religious leaders of his generation. Dr. Speer's congratulatory address is still remembered for its scholarly excellence and extraordinary power.

The inauguration itself was carried out with all the dignity and colorful ceremony prescribed for the occasion by academic tradition. To a Southern California audience of that time and to an Occidental student body the formal procession of faculty and delegates in full academic regalia was a novel and impressive sight. As the robed and hooded lines moved across the campus to the bleachers on the athletic field where provision had been made to hold the formal exercises, a new dignity and maturity seemed to come upon the college. For the first time the students felt themselves a part, not of Occidental College alone, but of a vast and noble brotherhood; of the fellowship of learning; of a tradition that made them one with the ancient foundations of Oxford and Cambridge and the ivy-covered universities of the eastern states.

To the presidency and to the college Dr. Baer, though lacking an academic background and the scholarly tradition, brought peculiar gifts. On the platform his presence and personality were strikingly conspicuous. He was a speaker of force and magnetism, with a marked flair for the dramatic and the rare faculty of giving to a common phrase unusual vitality and power. His chapel talks filled a unique place in the college program and are remembered still with gratitude and inspiration by those who heard them as undergraduates more than twenty years ago.

In his selection of assembly speakers Dr. Baer also rendered a distinctive service to the students of his generation. Then, as now, Southern California attracted visitors from every country of the globe. At that time, however, the population of Los Angeles was small enough to make the arrival of a celebrity a matter of general interest. Dr. Baer's wide personal acquaintance and his unusual powers of persuasion year after year brought many of these distinguished visitors to the Occidental campus and made the weekly assembly an outstanding feature of his administration. Frequent opportunity of hearing and some-

times of meeting men of such varied experience and cosmopolitan points of view did much to break down the spirit of provincialism and small campus attitudes from which colleges such as Occidental sometimes suffer.

The two most distinguished guests whom Dr. Baer induced to come to the campus were William Howard Taft and Theodore Roosevelt. President Taft visited the college on October 11, 1909. His presence, naturally, called forth a great demonstration. As a memento of the occasion, the large, solidly-built chair, presented by a Los Angeles furniture company for use of the distinguished guest on the speaker's platform, is still preserved in the president's office.

Theodore Roosevelt came to the campus on March 22, 1911. His reception, as described in the Los Angeles *Evening Express* of that date, was one from which both he and Dr. Baer (for the two were alike in many ways) derived unaffected satisfaction. "Former President Roosevelt," said the account in the *Express*,

was given an ovation such as only college students can give when he arrived at Occidental College this morning to deliver an address to the students, faculty and guests. . . .

When quiet was restored, the students launched into a series of Harvard yells, with the name of Roosevelt added three times, under the leadership of Lysle W. McKenney, yell leader. Through it all Colonel Roosevelt stood smiling and bowing, and evidently enjoying it to the full.

Following his introduction by President Baer, Mr. Roosevelt spoke at considerable length to the Occidental audience. His address did not touch upon political issues; otherwise, in vigor of delivery and trenchant phrase, it was altogether typical of the strenuous Colonel.

When Dr. Baer came to Occidental, the college was facing two pressing academic needs—the enlargement of its teaching staff and the reorganization of the curriculum. During the first few years of his administration both of these needs were in large measure satisfied. The addition of a corps of instructors with university rather than ministerial background, and an appreciation of true scholarship and sounder educational methods gave new vitality to the faculty. Some of that group, after the lapse of nearly thirty years, still retain their connection

with the college. It is fitting that their long service should here receive grateful and enduring recognition. Dr. George F. Cook, now Librarian Emeritus and Professor of Education Emeritus, came to the college in 1907; Dr. Thomas G. Burt, Professor of Philosophy and Dean of the Faculty Emeritus, Dr. E. E. Chandler, head of the Department of Chemistry, William G. Bell, Professor of Romance Languages, and John P. Odell, some time Assistant Professor of English and Assistant Librarian, joined the faculty two years later.

Two men who threw in their lot with Occidental during those years of critical importance, when vital educational policies were being formulated and higher academic traditions established, died in the midst of their generous, productive service. In the fall of 1906 Dr. William D. Ward came from Emporia, Kansas, to succeed Rev. J. A. Stevenson as Dean of the College. Dr. Ward served as Dean for three years, effecting during that time a thorough reorganization of the curriculum under a plan which foreshadowed the present major-minor system and gave much wider scope to Occidental's entire educational program. In 1909 he relinquished his administrative duties to devote himself wholly to the more congenial task of teaching. Some time later, out of his ripe scholarship and eager enthusiasm, he brought about the revival of the great Greek dramas upon the campus, adding much to the cultural prestige of the college and to the enrichment of student life. To later student generations he is best known as the author of the Alma Mater hymn, "Occidental Fair".\*

Before his death Dr. Ward fittingly came to be called the "Grand Old Man." He was held in honor and affection by the students because of his enthusiastic interest in their activities and the nobility of his character. He was a scholar of the old order, a classicist who never lost the spirit and understanding of youth, a disciple in whose heart dwelt richly the love and the gentleness of God.

In 1908, while Professor Ward was still serving as Dean of the College, Dr. Calvin O. Esterly came to the faculty as Professor of Biology. In this capacity he continued until his un-

\*The official College Hymn, "Hail to Occidental," was the joint contribution of Dan S. Hammack '05, who wrote the words; and Williel Thomson, Jr., '10, who composed the music. It was published in 1908.

timely death in 1928. During much of that time Dr. Esterly served as chairman of the Faculty Committee on Athletics and as senior Occidental representative of the Southern California Intercollegiate Athletic Conference. The Conference of that day was not devoid of acrimonious elements and its stormy sessions too often took harsh toll of Calvin Esterly's sensitive and self-effacing spirit. Within the college he was universally respected for the integrity of his scholarship, his high academic standards, and the quality of his teaching; beyond its walls he was internationally known for his studies on the vertical migration of microscopic marine animal life. Over and beyond all this, those who shared his intimate friendship recognized in him qualities not found in men of common clay.

During these years certain additional though minor academic changes were effected either by trustee or faculty action. In 1907 the normal number of weekly sessions per course was reduced from four to three. In June of that year the first degree of Master of Arts awarded by the college was conferred upon Clyde A. Wolfe of the Class of 1906. The year following the practice of awarding the degree of Bachelor of Literature was discontinued; but for more than a decade longer the degree of Bachelor of Science continued to be offered as an alternative to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In June, 1909, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred by the college upon Professor William S. Stevenson of the Occidental faculty; the degree of Master of Arts upon Miss Mary C. Cunningham, also of the faculty; and the degree of Doctor of Divinity upon Rev. Arthur Stewart Phelps, Yale, 1886. With the exception of the degree of Bachelor of Science awarded to Professor R. C. French in 1894 these were the first honorary degrees given by the college.

While the changes instituted in faculty and curriculum during the early years of Dr. Baer's administration were still in process of realization, the Trustees made the revolutionary decision to abandon the campus and buildings in Highland Park and transplant the college to a more desirable location. In view of the previous peripatetic history of Occidental, the sentimental objections to such a move, and the heavy costs it necessarily involved, this action could be justified only on the most urgent grounds. Those who viewed the situation dispassionately, how-

ever, and had intelligent regard for the future of the college, recognized the inevitable necessity of the change. Despite the recent acquisition of some additional land through the good offices of Lyman Stewart and John A. Merrill, the Highland Park site (as pointed out in earlier pages) was poorly adapted to the college needs. Hemmed in by car lines and city streets and bisected by a transcontinental railroad line, no amount of imagination or ingenuity could make it an adequate college campus. Occidental faced the choice of finding a new home or dying of slow strangulation.

At this juncture the trustees of Pomona College made formal overtures to Occidental's board to merge the two colleges, thereby creating an institution in Southern California comparable in resources to the northern universities. After careful consideration the Occidental trustees rejected this proposal. Shortly thereafter they selected a site in the nearby valley of Eagle Rock for the new campus. Professor Lorin R. Handley and Dean William D. Ward first saw the possibilities of this picturesque location and became its enthusiastic advocates. In September, 1909, the property in question was offered to the college by four men—James G. Garth, W. A. Roberts, Ralph Rogers and Samuel McCray. Upon the subsequent dissolution of this group Garth and Roberts formed a syndicate to finance the undertaking.

As finally accepted, on January 5, 1910, the offer included the outright gift of approximately sixty-five acres of hillside and valley land for the campus and an agreement to sell 21 additional acres to the college for \$13,500. Supplementing this contribution, a portion of what is now known as College Hill, embracing between two and three acres, was donated by the real estate firm of Edwards and Wildey. These three pieces, together with the further gift of a two-acre tract in November, 1926, by Mr. Godfrey Edwards, constitute the present campus.\*

For one who knows only the Occidental of today it is difficult to visualize the setting of the campus as the writer first

\* It has just been announced that Alphonzo E. Bell, of the class of 1895, with characteristic generosity has given the college an additional tract of approximately twenty acres lying contiguous to the eastern boundary of the campus.

recalls it. A few scattered ranch houses were then the only habitations in Eagle Rock. A country road, now Colorado Street, ran its dusty way through orchards, vineyards and melon fields. The chaparral-covered hillsides surrounding the valley remained unchanged from those distant yesterdays when Don José María Verdugo, first holder of the 36,000-acre Rancho San Rafael, pastured his half-wild cattle where Glendale, Eagle Rock and Glassell Park now stand. To foresee the conversion of this raw, undeveloped region into the campus we know today and to undertake to transplant to it a college already flourishing and deeply rooted required both vision and audacity. It was the fate of Occidental to play once more the role of pioneer.\*

With the acceptance of the offer of the Garth syndicate it was taken for granted that the college would begin to build on the new campus at a very early date. Due to lack of funds, however, this expectation could not be realized. Instead, a delay ensued which in time bred skepticism and uncertainty, injured the good name and prestige of the college and brought severe financial loss to the donors of the tract, especially to James G. Garth upon whom the burden by this time largely rested.

Near the close of 1911 formal announcement was at last made that building operations would start on the new site within the next few months. The *Los Angeles Times* of December 16 of that year, describing the celebration called forth by this announcement, appropriately headlined the article, "Occidental on the Joy Wagon." Funds for three essential buildings were by that time definitely assured. From Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Johnson, Occidental's unfailing benefactors for so many years, came \$100,000 for the erection of the Hall of Letters which now bears their name. As a memorial to Eldridge M. Fowler, his daughter, Miss Kate Fowler, and his granddaughter, Miss Marjorie Fleming of Pasadena, contributed a like amount for the erection of Fowler Hall of Science. Mrs. Frances B. Swan, also of Pasadena, gave \$50,000 to build and equip James Swan Hall

\* Mr. W. L. Green of Pasadena, then a trustee, was largely instrumental in securing the Eagle Rock property for the college and in making the necessary preparations for its development. He was also responsible for placing the college finances on a sounder basis.



as a dormitory for men, in memory of her husband. In addition to the sums thus provided for building purposes, something over \$100,000 was added to the endowment fund.

The supervision of the building operations on the new campus was intrusted to a special committee of the Board, of which Dr. E. P. Clapp, of Pasadena, served as chairman. Myron Hunt, one of the distinguished architects of Southern California, was engaged to prepare a comprehensive building and landscape plan for the site, as well as to design and supervise the construction of the individual buildings. Mr. Hunt brought to his task the ability to see both present and future needs, the wisdom to select an architectural style appropriate to the campus and its environment, and the skill to make each building add to the harmony and beauty of the whole. He was also sometimes required because of budget limitations to make his bricks with very little straw.

Actual construction was begun on the Eagle Rock campus in January, 1912. A few months later, while excavations for the foundations of Johnson Hall were in progress on a site where an ancient Indian village had once stood, the workmen tapped a large underground spring which for a time defied all efforts at control and even threatened to lead to the abandonment of the campus. Other vexatious delays ensued, the contractor found himself financially embarrassed, and after one or two premature announcements, the date for the removal of the college to its new home was left to the uncertain future. However, by June, 1914, construction was far enough advanced to enable the Commencement Exercises to be held on the new site. The Class of 1914 thus became in a technical sense the first to graduate from the present campus. By the following fall the buildings were ready for permanent occupancy, and the college formally moved to its new location. The effect of this change, both upon the college itself and upon student life will be discussed in the next chapter.

In the meantime it is desirable to trace further the course of events on the old campus before the transfer was made. Among the most important developments during these years were three decisions of the Board directly or indirectly connected with the contemplated change. First of these, announced in April, 1910, was the withdrawal of the college from its of-

ficial connection with the Presbyterian Church. Although organized and almost wholly supported by Presbyterian ministers and laymen, the college had remained entirely free of any organic relationship with the church for nearly a decade after its foundation. In 1896, however, the Board of Trustees voluntarily gave to the Presbytery of Los Angeles the privilege of nominating two candidates for each vacancy on the Board, carefully reserving to itself, however, the full right of actual election.

This power, though never used by the church to impose its will upon the Board, contained both a potential threat of ecclesiastical interference with academic freedom and the possibility of serious friction between the Presbytery and the college. Then, too, certain possible financial benefactors, including one of the great secular foundations recently established for the benefit of American educational institutions, were definitely opposed to granting funds to denominational colleges. Taking all these factors into consideration the Trustees accordingly rescinded the by-laws of 1896 conferring upon the Presbytery the right of nomination and thereby automatically restored to the Board its original autonomy. Sometime later a new charter was adopted, vesting complete legal control of the college in "a self-perpetuating board of twenty evangelical Christian Church members." Although unnecessary from a legal standpoint, Dr. Baer nevertheless sought—and surprisingly enough received—the formal sanction of the Presbytery for this change.

Such unanimity, however, was more nominal than real. A very substantial body in the church resented the Board's summary withdrawal of the college from Presbyterian control; some felt the action in the long run would prove more detrimental than beneficial from the standpoint of the college itself; and many, purely on sentimental grounds, questioned the necessity of the change. In certain quarters, accordingly, there was a good deal of outspoken, even bitter criticism of the Board's decision; some of the constituency withdrew their support from the college; and on the whole the Presbyterian Churches of Southern California undoubtedly lost something of the sense of responsibility for the success and well-being of Occidental which they had formerly accepted.

Viewed dispassionately, however, the change made very little

difference at the time in the actual status of the college. Neither Dr. Baer nor his associates wished to transform Occidental into a secular institution or to destroy the Presbyterian tradition in which it was grounded. The composition of the Board remained practically the same. Financially the church continued to make its annual contributions to the college budget, as it had done regularly since the early nineties. Year by year Occidental graduates went on to enroll in Presbyterian seminaries and to accept appointments under Presbyterian Boards for service on the mission fields. Thus, though the legal tie between college and church was severed, the Presbyterian tradition continued without fundamental change.

A second decision reached by the trustees at this time prepared the way for the gradual dissolution of the academy. There were various reasons for this step. The plan to remove the college to Eagle Rock and the rapid expansion of the secondary school system of the state (which decidedly lessened both the need for the academy and the prospects for its future enrollment) were probably the most important of these factors. As pointed out in an earlier chapter, however, from the very beginning the academy had been an invaluable adjunct of the college, supplying each year a considerable body of its students and furnishing more than its share of revenue to the common treasury. Moreover, under the direction of R. J. Caskey, who became principal in 1907, and his successor, Charles B. Moore, it had kept abreast of the scholastic advancement made by the secondary public schools and raised its standards to meet the new college requirements. However, the financial and administrative problems involved in the further continuance of the four-year preparatory department, together with the decreasing need for private secondary schools, justified the Board in its decision. Eventually the academy building (the original structure erected in 1898 on the Highland Park campus to house the entire college) was converted into a gymnasium and men's dormitory. When a public high school was erected on Avenue 54 (where the old Means' homestead originally stood) Charles B. Moore, the last of the academy principals, became its head, thus establishing a direct continuity between the present Franklin High School and the old Occidental preparatory department.

By the beginning of 1911 the three major decisions of the trustees—to move the college to Eagle Rock, to restore complete freedom from ecclesiastical control, and to discontinue the academy—were generally accepted as closed issues by the college constituency. The next item on the Board's program, however, encountered unexpected difficulties. This, in brief, involved the transformation of Occidental from a co-educational institution into a residential men's college, modelled somewhat upon the pattern of Williams, Amherst and similar schools of the New England states.

From an educational and financial standpoint the idea was certainly not devoid of merit. No such college as the plan contemplated existed anywhere on the Pacific Coast. The location in Eagle Rock furnished an excellent setting for such a school; and since the ground was still virgin territory, an ideal opportunity presented itself for building a men's college *de novo* upon the new site. An influential body of eastern residents in California who did not wholly approve of co-education was also counted upon to furnish both a sufficient number of sons and of dollars to guarantee the success of the undertaking.

Against these theoretical advantages, however, were arrayed many solid objections which the proponents of the plan failed adequately to evaluate. Indeed, one gathers the impression that the Board acted in this matter altogether too hastily and without a realistic understanding of the reception the measure must inevitably meet. The announcement of their decision as a *fait accompli*, moreover, was not well calculated either to win co-operation or to forestall controversy. Outspoken criticism and stubborn opposition at once arose.

The newspapers naturally seized upon the issue as good copy and gave it full publicity. For a time the college seemed split into two irreconcilable and permanently hostile factions; but in the end Dr. Baer frankly and unreservedly capitulated, announcing that the trustees would abandon the plan *in toto* and make no attempt to change the existing status of the college.\* What it cost Dr. Baer to take this step only those most inti-

\* The Presbytery of Los Angeles emphatically recorded its opposition to the change and sent a committee to Dr. Baer and the Board of Trustees to protest officially against it. This action carried great weight with Dr. Baer.

mately associated with him will ever know. Although his decision was accepted with good grace by the larger part of both factions, some of the scars of the controversy were slow to heal; and for a long time the college suffered from the aftermath of the dissension.

Within the few remaining pages allotted to this chapter, something should be said of campus activities and student life during the period under consideration. In the spring of 1906 the first number of the college annual, *La Encina*, was issued under the direction of the Class of 1907. Ernest P. Branson served as Editor-in-Chief of the magazine, while Frank P. Beal and Clarence Spaulding—orator, athlete, and later Occidental's first Rhodes Scholar—acted as business managers. Up to this time an enlarged, specially bound issue of the regular monthly college magazine, the *Occidental*, had served the purposes of an annual. The publication under Junior Class auspices thereafter dis-sociated the annual completely from the *Occidental* and gave it the dignity of an independent publication. *La Encina* remained a Junior Class publication until it was placed under the larger control of the student body in 1926.

In 1907 the precedent was also begun of selecting a valedictorian and salutatorian, as well as two other student speakers, for the commencement program. Although subject to obvious limitations, at least from the standpoint of a modern audience, this system was a distinct improvement over earlier practices. The Class of 1906, for example, had urged upon the faculty the selection of "three young men and three young women, also a poet, who would each speak about eight minutes," for its commencement exercises.

In 1908 the first tentative effort was made to secure a chapter of Phi Beta Kappa for the college. Daniel S. Hammack, '05, (who had been elected a member of the Princeton University Chapter in 1906) was made chairman of a group to work for this desired recognition. Although many years were to elapse before Occidental secured its coveted chapter, out of these early activities came the organization of the Olive Crown Society (later called the Honor Society) which fostered the scholastic ideals upon the campus for which Phi Beta Kappa stands.

During these years music and dramatics came to play an increasing part in student life. The Men's Glee Club, first formed

in 1906, developed into one of the most important organizations on the campus. Although the Women's Glee Club was not established until 1913, it, too, soon won assured recognition. Its first accompanist was Martha Baird, now a pianist of international reputation. For some years O. F. Tallman served as director for both clubs. Two justly famous musical comedies were written and produced during these years by Occidental students. The first, called the "Isle of Amperzan," was given in January, 1908. "The whole performance," said the next issue of the *Occidental* in a two-page article,

was carried through without a hitch. . . . For this excellence great credit is due the authors of the play—Geoffrey F. Morgan, '10; Miss Lilian Merrill, '07; Miss Niño Brown, '08; Charles McDowell, '10, and Dan S. Hammack, '05, also to Manager Crane and the orchestra under the direction of Arthur Young and Williel Thomson.\*

In 1912 A. Ray Petty of the Class of 1914, and Ethel Ward, daughter of Dr. Ward of the faculty, collaborated in the production of another musical comedy success called the "Sawdust Hero." No other production in the history of the college has ever had such widespread popular recognition. So great was its success that it was finally presented in the Philharmonic Auditorium for the benefit of some thousands of high school students especially invited by the college for the occasion. It may be added, with a note of deep regret, that Ray Petty, beloved and respected as a student, died in the Christian ministry before his life had reached its full fruition. Although success and recognition came to him in generous measure, he is remembered by his college associates not so much for these things as for his broad smile and generous heart.

Among other institutions to which these years gave birth were the Ku Klux Klan, an upper-class organization for enforcing college traditions and discouraging obstreperous freshmen; the College Circus, the Anti Buys, and, of more lasting character, the Sophomore Halloween Stunts and the Rope Rush. The last was introduced in 1909 as a substitute for the

\* Much of the credit for the success of the extravaganza belonged to Geoffrey Morgan who composed part of the music, directed and produced the play, and took the leading rôle.

rougher and less carefully supervised methods of settling the moot question of class superiority previously prescribed for the freshman and sophomore classes.

In 1912, through the initiative of Mrs. Julia A. Pipal, the May Day Fête was first celebrated by the college women, with Esther McDuff serving as May Day Queen. This original fête was celebrated, not on the campus, but under the sycamore trees in the cañon which runs below the Eagle Rock, near the present Annandale golf course. Later the ceremony was held beneath the oak trees which now surround the president's house; finally the fête was transferred to Orr Gardens where now its beauty and colorful gaiety constitute one of the most charming features of the college year.

During these years student social organizations were also taking deeper root. The Alpha and the Delta Omicron Tau Sororities—successors to the older L. I. Z. and D. O. T. societies—still occupied an exclusive position in the social life of the campus. But the coming of other sororities was already presaged by the organization of co-operative house clubs to provide better and cheaper living facilities for selected groups of women students. Among the fraternities the Owl and Key, and the O. M. A. occupied an undisputed field. The first necessity for faculty regulation of fraternity and sorority rushing developed in the fall of 1913. This was followed by the appointment of a faculty committee on fraternities and sororities and the enactment of a long series of rules which somewhat tempered but by no means eradicated the evils of the situation.

Athletics during the period kept pace with the progress of student activities in other fields. After some earlier conferences on the matter, in 1907 Dr. Baer invited President Gates of Pomona College and President Bovard of the University of Southern California to meet on the Occidental campus to discuss the development of greater harmony in the athletic relations of the three institutions. Out of this meeting came the formation of the Southern California Athletic Conference—an organization which, though undergoing many changes in membership, for thirty years has exerted a profound influence upon the athletic history of Southern California. Occidental, Pomona and the University of Southern California were the original sponsors of this Conference; but before the close of 1907

Whittier College was also invited to join, with the privilege of using her academy students in college competition. Within the next few years the University of Redlands and Throop Institute of Technology were added to the conference.\*

During the year the Southern California Conference was formed, the Occidental relay team, consisting of Frank N. Rush, Fay Clark, Harry Hodge and Owen Bird, established a record, phenomenal in that day, of 3 minutes 32 seconds for the four-man mile relay. Fred Thomson, later to win spectacular fame in the motion picture world, and Owen Bird were the outstanding track stars of this early period. Shortly after his graduation from Occidental in 1910, Thomson established a world's decathlon record which remained unbroken until his brother, Harrison, also an Occidental man, exceeded it some years later by a few points. Ernest P. Wieman, second of the brothers by that name to enter Occidental, maintained the family tradition both in football and track.

As an individual performance, the feat of Chester Bradbeer of the Class of 1913 in overcoming a thirty-yard handicap to win the last lap of the mile relay against the University of Southern California in 1912, thereby giving both the race and the meet to Occidental, has had few counterparts in the history of Occidental track athletics. The year following, William C. Annin of the Class of 1916, won a three-fold victory in the mile, the half-mile and the two-mile races against Pomona's supposedly invincible long distance runners. It is scarcely necessary to add that this and Bradbeer's performance have become part of Occidental's athletic tradition.

During these years, with the exception of a 16 to 11 triumph over Pomona in 1908, Occidental football teams neither won notable victories nor suffered ignominious defeats. In 1912, however, the curve turned definitely upward. In part this was due to the presence in the college of such players as Drury Wieman, whom the *Los Angeles Times* characterized as "one of the greatest players in the football history of the West," Welford Seay, Harry Kirkpatrick, Herman Siefert (Walter Camp's substitute all-American guard for the year), Sid Foster and Sam McClung—the last two constituting the most spec-

\*The present Southern California Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, an outgrowth of the older confederation, was organized in 1915.



tacular pair of half-backs the college has ever had and perhaps the first players to use the lateral pass, which in late years has come into such popular favor. In part it was also due to the coaching ability of Joseph A. Pipal who came to the college as Physical Director and Coach in 1911.

Beginning with a 69 to 0 victory over Redlands, the 1912 football season reached its climax with the defeat of Pomona by the score of 53 to 13—a triumph doubly sweet because it broke a three-year succession of victories for the Claremont team and gave Occidental a score greater by one point than Pomona had made in the crushing defeat administered to us in 1903. One of the noteworthy innovations of the season was the scheduling of games with two institutions outside the state, Denver and Oregon Agricultural College (now Oregon State Agricultural College). Against the first of these Occidental was victorious by a score of 13 to 0; the game with the Oregon team, the only one lost by Occidental during the season, went to the visitors by a score of 23 to 6.

The 1913 season was even more successful from the Occidental standpoint than its predecessor, since the team that year played and won five major games, including those against the University of Arizona and the University of Utah. Pomona was defeated by a score of 13 to 0. Inasmuch as the University of California, Stanford, and the University of Southern California were then playing Rugby football instead of the American game, this record gave Occidental the undisputed championship of the state. Five members of the team—Captain Thaddeus Jones, Harry Kirkpatrick (now Head of the Department of Physics in the college), Sid Foster, Sam McClung and Arthur Shipkey, one of the best tackles Occidental has ever had, were unanimously chosen on the All-Southern California Eleven.

## IV

### *A New Frontier: Eagle Rock, 1914-1921*

*The whole earth is the tomb of heroic men and their story is not  
graven only on stone over their clay but abides everywhere, without  
visible symbol, woven into the stuff of other men's lives.*

THUCYDIDES

THE QUARTER centennial celebration of the founding of the college, chronologically due in 1912, was postponed until the spring of 1914. The event was marked by a three-fold program. On the morning of March 26 a special assembly was held in the chapel of the Hall of Letters on the Highland Park campus. The chief feature of these exercises was a history of the college by Dr. William S. Young, a document which still serves as the primary historical source for the founding and early development of Occidental. On the evening of the same day a dinner, attended by nearly a thousand persons, was given under the auspices of the Los Angeles Presbytery, honoring jointly Occidental College and Dr. John Timothy Stone, the Moderator of the General Assembly. Because no hotel dining room in Los Angeles could then accommodate so many guests, a vacant floor of Hamburger's Department Store (now May's) at Eighth and Broadway was used for this occasion.

The climax of the celebration came on March 27 with the

dedication of the buildings on the Eagle Rock campus. Inasmuch as these were still unfinished and the grounds not yet improved, the general effect left much to be desired. But the friends of Occidental, even those especially bound by sentiment to the old site, saw before them not the college that was, but the college that was to be; not raw masonry and quadrangles without vestige of grass or flowers, but a campus where one day there would be mellow beauty and buildings softened by the slow caress of time. From the setting in which nature had placed the campus, moreover, with its soft background of green hills, a far outlook down pleasant valleys, and the high wall of the Sierra Madre mountains in the distance, even a stranger's eye might derive satisfaction and delight.

Among the speakers on the dedicatory and anniversary program were the Rt. Rev. Joseph H. Johnson, Bishop of Los Angeles, President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California, President James A. Blaisdell of Pomona College, John Henry McCracken, Chancellor of New York University, Charles Warren Fairbanks, formerly Vice-President of the United States, William Shaw, General Secretary of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, and Frank B. Kellogg, later to become Secretary of State under President Coolidge. During the celebration announcement was made of a number of important gifts to the college, chief of which was the pledge of Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Johnson to contribute one-third of half a million dollars to the endowment fund on condition that the balance should be raised within two years.\*

In resources, numbers, and prestige, the college which opened the fall semester of 1914 on the new campus was a vastly different Occidental from that of the impoverished nineties or even of the preceding decade. Nevertheless it still needed many things. First and foremost of these was adequate endowment; without this it was obvious that the college could not function efficiently or escape harassment and perplexity at every turn. Additional buildings were also necessary, including especially a library, dining hall, dormitories, gymnasium and athletic field.

\* Because of Mr. Johnson's sudden death and the failure of the college to meet the conditions of the gift within the time limit specified, this money was never paid. Its loss was the most serious financial disappointment Occidental has ever suffered.

The third essential need was the conversion of Don José María Verdugo's old cattle range into a well-appointed campus by the introduction of roads, walks, trees, flowers, shrubbery and lawns.

It is superfluous to add that the objectives outlined above could be accomplished only by the addition of much new money to the college treasury. But the financial outlook at this time was most discouraging. Less than two months before the occupation of the new campus the world had entered upon the four year madness of the War, spending her wealth and energies upon destruction instead of upon the well-being and happiness of mankind. By one of those inscrutable coincidences which sometimes complicate alike the fortunes of men and of institutions, Occidental had chosen the most inopportune time in a generation for her expansion program.

Even under the most favorable circumstances the task of financing the new program of the college would have been one of the first magnitude. Now it was rendered much more difficult by the disorganization in college budgets caused by the war, the diversion of men's thought and interest from objects of normal concern, and the sharply diminished flow of benefactions to educational institutions the country over. Under these circumstances, regrettable and disappointing though it was, nothing remained but to postpone the erection of new buildings and the development of the campus until the financial situation became more favorable. After facing this stalemate for two years, however, the Board of Trustees and a President harassed by financial difficulties arising from the delay were induced to enter upon a spectacular financial campaign through the glowing representations of a professional money raising organization. The plan of this "Million Dollar Campaign," as it was sententiously called, did violence to all the principles of academic good taste and the conservative traditions of the college. It depended for its success upon ballyhoo and publicity; upon making a vast number of people, upon whom the college had no possible claim, believe that they should contribute to it because Occidental was the "College of the City of Los Angeles;" and upon the enthusiastic co-operation and downright hard work of scores of volunteer solicitors.

After the lapse of twenty years it is not necessary to review

in detail the "scientific" technique and "efficient" practices which characterized this campaign. Its sponsors employed elaborate card indexes, team organizations, free lunches (in the dining room of what was then the very fashionable Alexandria Hotel) manipulated reports, manufactured enthusiasm, surprise announcements and high pressure methods of all kinds. But even on the basis of the exaggerated figures of the promoters, the campaign fell far short of its announced goal. After deducting the heavy commissions and expenses and the large contributions of which the college was already assured, the venture probably did not bring in one-tenth of the amount promised. And the price was too dear.\*

The public phase of the campaign lasted from the 16th to the 28th of February, 1916. Some eight months later, Dr. Baer announced his resignation from the presidency.† Although ill health and the strain of ten years of financial and administrative problems were contributing factors, it was generally recognized that disappointment over the failure of the Million Dollar Campaign and the unfavorable reaction which resulted from it were chiefly responsible for this step.

Everywhere the announcement of Dr. Baer's decision was greeted with spontaneous and genuine regret. To the students, especially, it brought a sense of deep personal loss and disappointment—a feeling well expressed in the closing lines of a poem called the "President's Chair," written for *La Encina* by Louise Hayes, of the Class of 1918.

"But where, midst all who came, shall we e'er find  
One such as he who through ten happy years  
Gave us his best; his soul, his heart, his mind?  
His was the courage which allayed all fears;  
His was the spirit which no bonds could touch;  
Great man of love and laughter, hope—and tears."

\* The largest gifts made to the college during the year were \$25,000 for the construction of Patterson Field, and \$50,000 for library endowment from Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Gamble. With these the campaign had nothing to do. Patterson Field, patterned after Soldier Field of the University of Pennsylvania, was built by Mrs. W. C. Patterson in memory of her husband, a leading banker of Los Angeles, treasurer and valued trustee of the college, who died in 1913.

† The resignation took effect November 1. Dr. Baer's death, which brought sorrow to the entire college constituency, occurred in February, 1931.

With Dr. Baer's retirement Dean Thomas G. Burt was made acting president of the college. Coming to Occidental in 1909 Dr. Burt had long since knit himself into the life of the institution and into the affection of its students. During the latter years of Dr. Baer's administration, especially, the formulation of the academic policies of the college, the direction of faculty matters, and the supervision of student life had been left increasingly in Dr. Burt's ready hands. His reputation for loyalty, impartiality, and faithfulness to duty had become, too, a sort of campus tradition. "As a man of sterling character," read the dedication lines of the 1916 *La Encina*, "we admire him. As a dean, for every thoughtful word and deed, we honor him. As a friend—and the best of friends—we love him."

Dr. Burt served as acting president for nearly a year. It was a time of great stress and confusion throughout the entire college world because of the nation's entrance into the World War and the abnormal conditions which ensued. Student bodies and faculties alike were disorganized by the diversion of many of their members to military service. Courses of study and campus life were modified to meet the requirements of military training. Endowment incomes were badly demoralized; faculty salaries, scarcely sufficient in normal times, were now called upon to cover in some miraculous fashion the unprecedented living costs created by the war; as time went by Liberty Loan and Red Cross appeals took precedence over the less prosaic needs of educational institutions; hysteria and prejudice threatened to sweep beyond all rational control; and the war so completely dominated life and thinking that many an American college was threatened with extinction.

To Dean Burt and to Dr. Silas Evans, who some months later succeeded to the presidency, and to their associates on the faculty, the college owes a debt far greater than she is ever likely to realize or to repay. Uncertain themselves of the future, confronted almost daily by novel and unexpected situations, shaken in their own spirits as all men were by the tragedy and enormity of the war, they met the hum-drum responsibilities of the class room, carried out routine and undramatic administrative duties, and held the college to its course against the winds and cross currents of that tumultuous time. It is also to the credit of the undergraduates of that generation that they reacted so

spontaneously to the radical adjustments the war forced upon them, and met the strain and exaggerated emotionalism of the day with such good sense. From this standpoint, in truth, they sometimes did far better than their elders. The protest of the *Occidental* against the elimination of the teaching of German in the Los Angeles City Schools as a war measure furnished a case in point. Raymond Leslie Buell, now President of the Foreign Policy Association and one of our most widely known alumni, was then editor of the *Occidental*. His criticism of the Board of Education, though moderate in tone and wholly logical, raised such a hullabaloo beyond the campus that it seemed wise to place the *Occidental* under faculty censorship. This action, naturally, led the editor to resign. Time has long since vindicated both Buell's position and his courage in the controversy: one regrets that they were not vindicated at the time.

Of the individual part played by Occidental alumni, faculty and students in the war little need be said. Like that of similar colleges the country over, the service record of Occidental was one of honor and of good report. On the simple bronze tablet erected by the Class of 1919 near the entrance to Alumni Hall, little noticed now by students who have no memory of the war, are graven the names of those who died:

WILLIAM ORR MC CONNELL, D.S.C.	'14
ALBERT SIMONDS	'15
CARL BRANDSTETNER	'17
WILFRED CARROLL BYRAM	'17
RALPH EMERSON KELLOGG	'18
THEODORE C. KOETHEN	'19
RAYMOND WELLES BARTON	'21

### "GREATER LOVE HATH NO MAN THAN THIS"

Two years ago, on one of the walls of the most perfect monument a nation has yet devised for the honoring of its heroic dead—the Scottish War Memorial in Edinburgh—the author read these lines:

"They shall not grow old as we that are left grow old,  
Age shall not weary them nor the years condemn.  
At the going down of the sun and in the morning  
We will remember them."

And he thought, as he read them, that here were words as appropriate to the young men, his friends, who had gone from Occidental never to return, as to those in whose heroic memory the monument was built.

President Silas Evans, whose choice by the Board of Trustees as Dr. Baer's successor received brief mention in an earlier paragraph, began his active duties in the summer of 1917. Dr. Evans came to Occidental from the presidency of Ripon College in Wisconsin. He brought thus to his office many years of successful experience in college administration, a sound understanding of academic problems and the respect of the mid-western educational world. During his stay at Occidental he made it his first business to magnify the scholastic life of the college and to take an active part in the educational development of Southern California.

Beyond the campus Dr. Evans identified himself with many activities, especially those of a civic or educational character. As a speaker he appealed to the intellect rather than to the emotions but enjoyed wide popularity as a champion of the liberal point of view. His resignation, a severe loss to the college in many ways, came somewhat suddenly in the summer of 1920. It grew out of the president's recognition that there were differences between himself and certain members of the Board of Trustees both in respect to college policies and social points of view which were not likely to be reconciled, and that if he remained, open controversy and serious injury to the college must result. After a brief interim Remsen D. Bird, Professor of Church History in the San Francisco Theological Seminary, was chosen president to succeed Dr. Evans. The account of his administration belongs to later pages. In the meantime, certain matters of interest falling within the years from 1914 to 1920 still remain to be discussed in this chapter.

Despite the abnormal conditions created by the war and the resignation of two presidents, the period on the whole was one of sound if not spectacular achievement. Student enrollment, which in 1914-15 was 322, rose to 506 for the year 1920-21 and faculty membership increased by nearly 35% to a total of 35. A few academic changes of importance were also effected during these years. In 1916 the major-minor plan of curricular or-



ganization was put into effect substantially as it exists today. Three years later, during the administration of President Silas Evans, Occidental was placed on the accredited list of the Association of American Universities. About the same time plans were considered for the addition of graduate study leading to the degree of Master of Arts; and preliminary steps were taken to secure from the state the right to certify candidates for the teaching credential. In 1920 the Bachelor of Science Degree was discontinued, leaving the Bachelor of Arts the only degree in course for undergraduate study.

One of the most heartening evidences of college progress during these years was the addition of a number of faculty members of first-class teaching ability and academic standing. Among these were Professor Hubert G. Shearin, who became head of the department of English in 1914; Professor Frank J. Smiley (now head of the department of Biology), appointed Assistant Professor of Botany and Geology in 1916; Professor John C. Shedd, for many years head of the department of Physics; and Dr. Henry N. Wieman, a former Occidental student already mentioned in an earlier chapter, who became Assistant Professor of Sociology and Philosophy in 1917. In the same year Dr. Irene T. Myers came to serve as Dean of Women and Associate Professor of History.\*

During the latter part of Dr. Baer's administration a body was formed called the Advisory Council, to meet the obvious need for closer and more effective co-operation between the faculty and the president's office. This council consisted of the president and dean of the college and three members of the faculty. Its functions were to serve in a *liaison* capacity between the administrative and teaching branches of the college, to counsel with the president on all matters of an academic nature, and to have a voice in decisions affecting faculty personnel. Though minor changes have since been made in the composi-

\* In January, 1915, Dean Andrew F. West of Princeton gave a series of lectures on the Occidental campus which proved highly popular with the students. Mention should also be made of the appointment of Samuel Prichard in 1917 as Rhodes Scholar of Oxford University. Prichard was the second Occidental student to receive this award. His predecessor was Clarence Spaulding, of the class of 1907, now a Presbyterian minister of distinction.

tion of this body, it justified its existence from the beginning and still performs the same functions it was originally designed to fulfill.

From the student standpoint the change to Eagle Rock presented two major problems—transportation and living facilities. For the first of these the widespread use of automobiles eventually offered a workable solution; for the second the answer was more difficult. The college was not at that time in a financial position to provide either additional dormitories or a common dining hall; and the sparsely settled community about the campus contained few houses where students could find suitable living quarters. Co-operative house clubs, formed especially among the women, proved the most satisfactory means of meeting this problem. In the course of time nearly all of these developed into permanent social organizations and acquired the status of local sororities. The list included La Cadenena, established in 1915, the present Gamma Kappa Theta sorority; Mariposa, formed the same year, now known as Zeta Tau Zeta; Siempre Viva, organized in 1916, the Beta Phi Delta of today; and La Casa de las Colinas, the modern Kappa Epsilon Phi sorority. Among the men the house club developed much more slowly than among the women and consequently this phase of the subject will be discussed in a later chapter.

The years which witnessed the formation of these many house clubs also saw the birth of numerous other student organizations. Some of these met definite needs and had legitimate cause for being; others were formed because of that itch (with which so large a part of the human race seems incurably afflicted), to organize for any purpose at any time. The Burke Economics Club, taking its name from Professor Maxwell Burke, then head of that department, was formed in 1914. In the fall of 1915 the Occidental Automobile Club, with Warde Fowler as its first president, came into being. The steep slope leading up to the site where Emmons Memorial now stands was used by the less rational members of this club for frequent hill climbing contests. A little later, as a result of the intense interest aroused on the campus by the presidential election of 1916, two short-lived political clubs came into being. The "O Club", an organization formed among the alumni to support college interests, with William A. Edwards of the Class of 1895 at its

head, appeared in 1917. The Daubers, the Shakespeare Club, the Aeolian Club and Kappa Epsilon Chi divided student interest with numerous other organizations which had survived from other days.

One of the first societies with national affiliation to appear on the campus was the Beta Chapter of the honorary debating fraternity, Tau Kappa Alpha. The organization of this chapter, chartered in 1917, was indicative of the great popularity and success debating enjoyed at that time on the campus. For two successive years (1916-17; 1917-18) Occidental won the intercollegiate men's and women's debating championships of Southern California without the loss of a single contest.\*

Dramatics, as well as debating, came to new flowering during these years. The presentation of the *Medea* of Euripides on December 10, 1915, established a standard by which even now student performances are sometimes judged. As stated in an earlier chapter, Professor William D. Ward was the father of this play. For it he made his own translation and brought to its production both meticulous knowledge of detail and glowing imagination. His daughter, Ethel, now Mrs. Fred Johnson, wrote the choral music, not only for this but for her father's other plays, adding much to the success of Dr. Ward's translations. To this combination Reginald Pole was fortunately added as director, and Anna May Price of the Class of 1916 played the part of *Medea* with extraordinary sympathy and power. The Greek Theater was not then built, but the upper quadrangle and the white porticoes of Johnson and Fowler Halls afforded an appropriate setting for the great tragedy.†

Another somewhat novel venture of this period was the inauguration of the plan of sending an Occidental representative to the Hangchow Christian College in China at stated intervals.

\* Among the debaters were Howell Atwood, Clifford Barrett, Raymond Buell, Cyril Cooper, Don Donnan, John Hockett, Barrett Kiesling, Ralph Kellogg, Hugh Pomeroy, Benajah Potter, and Earl Welliver. The women's team consisted of Florence Brady, Opal Duhamel and Ruth Pettit.

† In 1923 Dr. Ward initiated a succession of annual Greek plays, hoping to arouse an interest in the Greek tradition on the campus and to develop a cultural influence which would become one of Occidental's peculiar assets. The *Medea* was offered again as the first of this series. Then came the *Bacchanals*, *Iphigenia in Aulis*, and the *Phoenician Maidens*. In all of these Dr. Ward used his own translations and his daughter, Ethel Johnson, composed the music.

At first on an unofficial basis, the responsibility for this undertaking, which involved very considerable expense, was assumed by the Associated Students. Paul Kirkpatrick, the second member of a family which for more than a quarter of a century has knit itself into the fabric of Occidental's life, was the first appointee in 1916. Paul was followed in due time by his brother, Bruce, (a notable athlete and now president of the Occidental Alumni Association) and he in turn by Miss Aileen Polhamus of the Class of 1919 and Miss Eva Atkinson. The last appointment, that of Don Walker, was made in 1923. Thereafter the students were forced to abandon the plan because of insufficient funds.

During the months immediately following the war, the college household was saddened by the loss of three of its members. Professor Linnaeus Westcott, who had come to the faculty twelve years before as instructor in Mechanical Drawing, died in December, 1918, having won the affection and respect both of his colleagues and of the students. Dr. Hubert G. Shearin, whose appointment to the headship of the department of English in 1914 has already been noted, died very suddenly during the late summer of 1919. "Occidental has never been more shocked and saddened," wrote the editor of that year's *La Encina*, expressing the universal feeling of the college, "than when it learned, just before the opening of college, of the untimely death of Dr. Shearin. One of the strongest members of the faculty, Dr. Shearin's absence is an irreparable loss to Occidental. He was a friend, a scholar and above all a gentleman."\*

On September 21 of the same year the death of Rev. Robert W. Cleland, known to nearly every Occidental student for two decades, and beloved by as many as knew him, left a lonely place upon the campus. His big stick, cheering word, and face such as Paul might have had in mind when he wrote the thirteenth chapter of First Corinthians, had become familiar features of college life, whether in the quiet of the Vesper service or in the sweaty atmosphere of the training quarters. In the issue of *La Encina* published only a few months before his death

\* Dr. Shearin was succeeded by Dr. Guy A. Thompson, now Associate Professor of English. In 1921 Professor Benjamin Stelter became head of the Department. In the estimation of recent Alumni Dr. Stelter holds somewhat the same place older generations gave to Professor W. S. Stevenson.

a student wrote, "Father Cleland is our most enthusiastic sideline warrior, our constant sympathizer, a never tiring confidant and friend. . . there has never been a day so dark that the sunshine of his presence has not brought light and gladness to the hearts of Occidental students."

From an athletic standpoint the four years prior to the entry of the United States into the World War witnessed a number of unusual achievements. The football team of 1914 defeated Redlands by one of the largest scores in intercollegiate football history, 103-0; won from the University of Southern California by a score of 20 to 13; lost to Whittier with the ball in Occidental's possession on the 4 inch line; and accepted a 3 to 0 defeat from Pomona because of a fractured leg suffered by the irreplaceable half back, Sid Foster. The next year fate was more propitious. With the exception of Whittier, defeated 13 to 6, no Southern California opponent scored against Occidental during the year. The season came to a climax with a 52 to 0 victory over Pomona; but in a post-season game with Syracuse University in Los Angeles, Occidental lost, 35 to 0; and her team captain, Sam McClung, like his running mate, Foster, the year before, was taken from the field with a broken leg.

Before the next football season opened, Coach Joseph Pipal had resigned his place on the faculty to fill a responsible position under the Czecho-Slovakian government, and W. L. Stanton, formerly with Pomona College, came to take his place.\* The 1917 season witnessed another succession of Occidental victories, broken only by a 13 to 13 tie with Whittier. Dissatisfied by their experience with Rugby, the northern universities by that time had gone back to the American game, thus enabling Occidental to appear at Berkeley on the schedule of the University of California. From the Occidental standpoint the game proved an epic contest. The final score, 14 to 13, gave the college not only its first and only victory over California, but also the football championship of the state.†

\* Stanton also served as instructor in English and coach of Dramatics.

† The captain of this team was Ralph Deems, considered by many the first choice for tackle on any "all time" Occidental team. Wallace Wieman, Ed Brooks, Stanley Ridderhoff, Kenneth Perkins, Robert Creswell, and John Batz were all given high rating by football critics of the time.

Unfortunately for college athletics generally, football at this time so largely dominated student interest that other sports were relegated to a minor place. Track and baseball, however, still had their followers; basketball, after a five year hiatus, was restored in 1917 as an intercollegiate sport. Tennis languished for lack of satisfactory courts, and swimming because the college had no pool. But despite these handicaps Occidental teams competed in both sports against other Southern California colleges; and in the course of time this persistency brought both tennis courts and pool.

The outbreak of the war put an end to ordinary intercollegiate athletics and introduced as a substitute contests scheduled under the regulations of the Student Army Training Corps. After the Armistice some time was required to bring athletics back to a normal, pre-war basis. Changes, too, were taking place in the college and university situation in the south which in the course of the next few years were to have a marked effect upon the complexion of the Southern California Conference. In the meantime, symptomatic perhaps of the general spirit of the time, a veritable epidemic broke out of irresponsible, if not malicious, inter-campus raids. Like the influenza, its infection was universal. When a band of students from the University of Southern California (defeated 7 to 6 in football the previous year by Occidental) came by night and lifted the Occidental mascot—a moth-eaten papier mache tiger—most of the student body invaded, *en masse*, the University campus. Failing to regain the cherished tiger, some of the more spirited undergraduates later made a foray upon the unsuspecting campus of Pomona College and returned with a much prized victory banner.\* Thus the stage was rapidly being set for a livelier but much more dangerous phase of Southern California intercollegiate relations, when soberer heads took charge. In due course formal apologies were made for the abduction both of the tiger and of the pennant. After some vicissitudes the latter was eventually restored with proper ceremony to the Pomona College student body. The tiger, too, was given back by the university undergraduate officials; but the Occidental student

\* Perhaps it should be added that the Occidental bonfire, built for the rally before the Pomona game, was set on fire by Pomona students prior to this raid.

body, deciding that the beast had been hopelessly polluted by its absence from the campus, publicly burned it in the Coliseum before the opening of the next Occidental football game with the university.

# V

## *The College Comes of Age, 1921-1937*

*What is education? Is it only a system of study? Is it only rule and measure, method and process? Or is it also the freeing of a man's mind, the invigorating of his will, and the firing of his soul for the great adventure of life?*

EDWARD MASLIN HUME

*The virtue of an institution of learning lies in the quality and attainments of its faculty.*

CHARLES W. ELIOT

*Whatsoever things are true . . . whatsoever things are lovely.*

PAUL to the Philippians

**F**EW cities in the United States were more profoundly affected by the social and economic revolution of the post-war period than metropolitan Los Angeles. From a material standpoint the city grew enormously in wealth and population; almost over night an industrial expansion took place which made it the fifth manufacturing center in the United States; and the discovery in rapid succession of three great oil fields in its tributary territory and a spectacular increase in real estate values threatened for a time to reproduce the boom conditions of 1887. Long dubbed the "Queen of the Cow Countries," Los Angeles thus became the largest metropolis on the Pacific Coast, a huge, inchoate city sprawling across the generous leagues so recently occupied by unfenced cattle ranges from the base of the mountains to the sea. The port of San Pedro, for which Nature had done so little and man had done so much, became a shipping center of first importance; while the grain fields and orchards of Hollywood developed into the glamorous motion picture capital of the world—a place, reputedly at least, of unrestrained ex-



travagance, exotic standards and cultural extremes. Certainly from the primitive pueblo days of "Our Lady the Queen of the Angels," almost nothing lingered on, save perhaps a quiet plaza sleeping in the sun, a church, a narrow street or two, the sound of pleasant Spanish names, and old traditions, mellow and lovely as the memories of an old romance.\*

Occidental inevitably shared in the growth and unprecedented prosperity which Los Angeles thus enjoyed. Her new president, fortunately, was particularly well equipped to take advantage of these larger opportunities. Untried as yet by college administrative responsibilities, Dr. Remsen Bird brought to the presidency of Occidental College certain qualities most needed at the time—spontaneous enthusiasm, extraordinary energy, capacity for making new friends for the college, imagination, a contagious love of beauty, and zeal for contributing to the common good. Under his leadership, surrounded everywhere by new opportunities, the college outgrew the last of its adolescence and came to its majority—a change, as Burke might have said, from the gristle of youth to the hard bone of maturity.

The evidence of Occidental's material development during this decade was everywhere apparent. Student enrollment expanded from 506 in 1921-22 to 753 in 1931-32; the faculty almost doubled during the same time; and the annual budget rose from approximately \$82,000 to over \$250,000. A construction program of such large proportions was also carried on during these years that throughout the first decade of his administration, Dr. Bird had the heartening satisfaction of watching each year a new building rise upon the campus. Many of these, lasting memorials to the friends of the college whose names they bear, symbolized that deep personal interest and sacrificial spirit which are the springs of Occidental's life.

The "President's House," first of the new buildings, was erected in 1922 as one of the conditions of the coming of Dr.

\* From approximately 250,000 in 1910, the population of Los Angeles rose to 600,000 in 1920 and to over 1,200,000 in 1930. Assessed valuation, less than \$300,000,000 in 1910, increased to about \$550,000,000 in 1920 and to nearly \$1,900,000,000 ten years later. Commerce through Los Angeles harbor rose from about 200,000 tons in 1900 to 29,106,000 tons in 1929. (Figures from *Los Angeles; Its Economic and Financial Position*. John P. Young, Editor.)

and Mrs. Bird. In a sense it symbolized the new order; for the first time since the fire on Boyle Heights, the president's home was on the campus, in the midst of faculty and student life. Two years after the completion of the "President's House," Mrs. Emma B. Norton of Pasadena provided funds for the erection of a library building in memory of her daughter, Mary Norton Clapp.\*

About this time there came into the inner circle of Occidental friends one of its most lovable and generous supporters—Mr. William Mead Orr of San Gabriel—affectionately known as "Uncle Billy." Mr. and Mrs. Orr's interest in the college flowered quickly but its roots went deep. Mrs. Orr died in 1923. Two years later as a memorial, Mr. Orr erected the Bertha Harton Orr Hall, a residence for freshmen women. The building of Orr Hall represented a second step in the realization of a long deferred and still unfulfilled college dream—the provision of attractive residences, at moderate prices for all Occidental students, both men and women, upon the campus.†

One of the worst inconveniences from which the college suffered after its removal to Eagle Rock was the lack of accommodations for large public gatherings. The only assembly room on the campus, Alumni Hall, had seating capacity for less than 500 people. This necessitated the use of the area between Johnson and Fowler Halls, or sometimes even of the grandstand on the athletic field, for Commencement exercises and all other large assemblies or popular student programs. To meet this

\* For a quarter of a century members of this family have served the college in various ways. In addition to the library building Mrs. Norton later gave \$150,000 for library endowment. Dr. E. P. Clapp, her son-in-law, has been a trustee since 1909 and for many years served as chairman of the Building Committee of the Board. His daughter, Elizabeth Clapp McBride of the Class of 1919, is also a Trustee, and a generous contributor to the financial needs of the college. Only recently a conditional pledge of \$20,000 to the endowment fund was announced from Norton Clapp, ex-1928.

† Mr. Orr died in 1926, leaving three-fifths of his very considerable estate, subject to certain life interests, to the college. At the time he was president of the Board. He was succeeded in this office by Rev. Robert Freeman, pastor of the Pasadena Presbyterian Church. Dr. Freeman's high standing in the councils of the Presbyterian Church and in the community, his deep interest in the college and his friendship with so many of its faculty and students, and the cordial, long-standing relations between Occidental and the Pasadena Presbyterian Church, made his selection most appropriate.

need the Hillside Theater was constructed in 1925. Funds for the theater, built in the Greek style and capable of seating 4,500 people, came from various sources. The chief contributions were made by Alphonzo E. Bell, Mrs. Calvin Pardee of Philadelphia, William M. Orr, and residents of Eagle Rock.

The theater was dedicated by the presentation of Iphigenia in Aulis on June 11, 1925. Since that time it has been the setting for college operas, Greek plays and other large dramatic productions, special assemblies, and manifold community events. To the annual Baccalaureate and Commencement exercises it adds peculiar dignity and charm. Long after the words of the speakers are forgotten, Occidental graduates still recall the ethereal setting of their Commencement ceremonies—sunsets fading into dusk behind a curtain of green trees; the soft and friendly radiance of the stars, the magic beauty of the rising moon. What dear and lasting memories survive the passing of the transient hour!

The erection of the Alumni Gymnasium in 1926 met another particularly pressing contemporary need. Funds for this building were provided chiefly through the efforts of the Alumni Association and the Student Body. A unique feature of the campaign was the benefit banquet held at the Biltmore Hotel in Los Angeles. The admission price for this was fixed at \$50. Will Rogers, the beloved American humorist, giving his services gratuitously, was featured as the chief attraction. The event, appropriately called the "Will Rogers Dinner," attracted a large and distinguished list of guests—and suffered sadly from the caprices of misfortune. Early in the day Will Rogers fell violently ill and a few hours later underwent a major operation. Dr. Bird was also kept away by sickness. The time was too short either to postpone or to cancel the dinner. The embarrassment of asking some hundreds of people, each of whom had paid \$50 for the privilege of hearing Will Rogers, to accept a hastily selected substitute may easily be imagined! The dilemma, so full of potential misunderstanding and ill-will for the college, was successfully solved by the tact and magnetism of Dr. John Willis Baer, the humor and popularity of William S. Hart, the motion picture actor, and the disarming self-forgetfulness and gracious spirit of Mrs. Rogers who left her husband's bedside to take his place at the dinner.

Soon after the completion of the Alumni Gymnasium, Grace Carter Erdman Hall, a residence for upper classwomen, was erected as a memorial to Mrs. Calvin Pardee Erdman. Like Orr Hall this new residence added greatly to the life of the women of the college—a fitting memorial to one who had given herself generously, smilingly, courageously to all college interests, especially to students who needed sympathy and friendship.

After the opening of Erdman Hall the college succeeded, for the first time in its history, in providing adequate dining hall facilities both for its resident and non-resident students. After the college occupied the Eagle Rock campus, especially, this problem for fourteen years baffled the combined ingenuity of trustees, faculty, alumni, students, chefs and café managers. For some time a restaurant of sorts was operated on the lower floor of Fowler Hall. After the war the mess hall erected for the use of the Student Army Training Corps was devoted to the same purpose. But no amount of paint or alteration or wall decoration could change the fundamental character of that building. An army mess hall it was built; an army mess hall it remained.\*

The need for suitable dining hall facilities was scarcely less urgent than the demand for a unifying center of campus student life. Both of these objectives were accomplished by the erection of the College Union in 1928. The generosity of at least a score of persons made this building possible; but the chief contributors to it were Mrs. David B. Gamble and her three sons, Cecil, Sidney and Clarence, ex-1914. The benefactions of the Gamble family to Occidental began in 1909, when Mr. Gamble first became a member of the Board of Trustees, and have continued to the present time. Designed not to magnify the name of the donors but to meet definite needs of the college, they have reflected at once both deep personal interest and intelligent understanding.†

\* Later the structure was transformed into the "Little Theater"—but the statement still held good!

† Mr. Gamble died in 1923 while serving as president of the Board of Trustees. Four years later Mrs. Gamble was elected to the Board—the first woman to receive this recognition. Her interest in campus living conditions and student well-being led her to take an active part in the planning as well as in the financing of the College Union. She died, following a brief illness, soon after the completion of the building. But the memory of her gracious, wise and kindly spirit lingers on.

The Music Hall succeeded chronologically the College Union. Almer Newhall, a trustee from San Francisco, Alphonzo Bell, and Mrs. Euclid McBride assumed the major responsibility for the financing of this building and the installation of the organ. Apart from its indispensable value to the Department of Music, the building lent itself to many other uses, including quiet vesper services on Sunday afternoons and an occasional wedding of Occidental graduates. The last major building operation of the decade involved the completion of the Alumni Gymnasium (which heretofore had been without locker rooms or offices for the Department of Physical Education) and the construction of the Mary Barbara Taylor Swimming Pool. The latter, long needed for recreational and departmental purposes, was the gift of Mr. and Mrs. J. Hartley Taylor and their daughter, Mary Barbara (now Mrs. Brooks Gifford) of the class of 1929. The completed unit—gymnasium, pool, locker rooms and offices—was named the E. S. Field Building in honor of Mr. E. S. Field of Los Angeles, who pledged the major part of the cost of the additions and whose family generously paid the pledge after Mr. Field's death from his estate. Mr. Field was one of the earliest presidents of the Board of Trustees; and it was on the subdivision in Boyle Heights which bore his name that the first Occidental campus was situated. Members of Mr. Field's family, especially his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Harris, were also generous supporters of the college during its initial years in Highland Park.

With the completion of the E. S. Field Building, further construction on the campus was postponed for a time because of the economic depression which began in 1929. In 1932, as part of a larger policy which proposed eventually to include homes for the faculty as well as for all administrative officers, the Trustees built two additional houses on the campus, one for the Vice-President and the other for the Comptroller. Funds for the Vice-President's house came in the form of an annuity from Mr. Herbert G. Wylie, of Los Angeles, a Trustee and benefactor of other college interests.

With the gradual passing of the depression the building program was revived in 1935. In that year as a memorial to his wife, Mr. George E. Emmons, sometime Treasurer and General Manager of the General Electric Company and Trustee of

the college since 1925, erected the Gertrude Emmons Memorial to serve as a rest home and infirmary for the students. This building enabled the college to round out its long planned program for the physical well-being of its students. The medical staff was enlarged to include a resident registered nurse and her assistant, a general college physician, a consulting physician for women and a consulting specialist in mental hygiene. The contrast between these carefully devised provisions for student health and the absence of any such facilities in earlier years reveals not only the material progress made by Occidental, but also illustrates the modern philosophy of college administration under which the institution becomes responsible for an ever widening field of student interests and activities.\*

Buildings contemplated under the plan inaugurated in 1935, in addition to Emmons Memorial, included an auditorium capable of seating at least 1,000 persons; further residence halls for men and for women; an administration building and a second science hall. Thanks to Mr. Charles H. Thorne of Pasadena, a Trustee of Occidental College since 1931, and one of the chief influences behind the recent expansion of Northwestern University, the auditorium at this writing is assured. Costing approximately \$200,000, Belle Wilber Thorne Hall, a memorial to Mrs. Thorne, will crown the hill adjacent to the Music Building and meet a need the college has felt increasingly each year since occupying the present campus.

The building development from 1922 to 1936 reviewed in the preceding paragraphs was accompanied by a corresponding plan of campus beautification and improvement. As elsewhere explained, the necessity for conserving funds for more pressing needs year after year delayed the adoption of a comprehensive plan of improving the Eagle Rock campus after its occupation in 1914. Meanwhile the grounds became increasingly barren and unattractive. Erosion wore innumerable gullies across the central quadrangle and gave the approaches to the campus the appearance of backwoods' country roads. In 1921

\* A list of these new responsibilities includes vocational direction, placement and employment, financial aid, control of Student Body finances, and numerous others of similar character. How this policy will ultimately effect student initiative remains to be determined. It is in keeping with the trend of the times and springs from the growing complexities of modern life.

the Alumni Association raised the sum of \$2,500 to improve these campus conditions. Part of this fund went to landscape the extension of Alumni Avenue—the central campus driveway—and the remainder was devoted to the planting which now follows the course of Campus Road.\*

After this initial effort on the part of the Alumni, responsibility for campus development passed into the keeping of President Bird. Seldom has an object had a more ardent champion. Year by year unsightly areas gave place to trees and shrubbery or inviting lawns and flower gardens; so that the whole character of the campus changed and on it rested, even in the midst of a great city, the tranquil beauty of a Devon countryside. The influence of this alteration in physical environment upon successive generations of Occidental students was interesting to observe. In a short time thoughtless vandalism almost disappeared; a growing appreciation of beauty and of beautiful surroundings became noticeable; and a new, more intimate affection developed for the college.

As one of its major items, the general landscape program included the improvement of the entrances to the campus. In 1923 Mr. William M. Orr built the handsome gates which bear his name on Alumni Avenue. In 1930 Walter Van E. Thompson of the Class of 1896 and Mrs. Thompson assumed responsibility for the gates at Ridgeview Avenue; and about the same time Mrs. Mary C. Pardee of Philadelphia provided funds for the gates at Westdale entrance.

Substantial additions, too, were made to the athletic and recreational facilities of the campus during this period. Most of these were provided by Alphonzo Bell, whose name had already been associated with so many other phases of college development. Himself a player of first rank when California was beginning to win international fame in the tennis world, Mr. Bell provided three tennis courts of the finest material and construction for student use. A fourth court, companion to those built by Mr. Bell, was given by his friend and former doubles tennis partner, Mr. A. C. Way of San Marino. Other campus

\* In 1914 Myron Hunt, college architect, planted some hundreds of small eucalyptus trees along the roads and driveways of the campus. These trees, for which he paid less than five dollars, now constitute the chief landscape feature of the campus.

changes for which Mr. Bell was largely responsible included the transformation of the rough, ungraded area west of the Mary Norton Clapp Library into a large turf field for informal sports, especially among the women, and the conversion of the out-of-date sawdust football field in Patterson Stadium into a turf field equipped with underground sprinkler system.

Coincident with the building and campus improvement program outlined above, the college endowment, despite the 1929 depression, increased from less than \$300,000 in 1920-21 to about \$1,130,000 in 1936. The largest and most significant single contribution to this fund was a gift of over \$166,000 from the General Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation in 1924. Inasmuch as this was the first financial recognition of Occidental College by one of the great secular educational foundations, the money itself, large though the amount was, represented only part of the real value of the benefaction.\* In 1919 funds were given to the college which ultimately led to its first endowed professorship—the Norman Bridge Chair of Hispanic American History. The endowment of \$100,000 provided for this chair was given in 1923-34 by Mr. Herbert G. Wylie, Dr. Norman Bridge and Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Doheny of Los Angeles.†

\* Other major gifts to the endowment fund from 1921 to 1936 included \$150,000 from Mrs. Mathew (Emma B.) Norton for library endowment; \$85,000 for the David B. and Mary H. Gamble Foundation for the purchase of books; the Elizabeth Gamble Fund of \$33,000 for faculty salaries; \$10,000 each from DeWitt Swan, Mrs. C. W. Gates of Pasadena and the Mary D. Synott Fund; \$15,000 from the Presbyterian Board of Christian Education; \$23,000 for scholarships from the estate of John Bidwell, the famous California pioneer of 1841; \$14,000 from Isabella Whyte; \$20,000 from Florence Cutter; \$11,000 from Arthur and Frances W. Noble; and \$15,000 from the estate of Frank H. Macpherson. In 1936 the Tiffin Fund of \$30,000 (given by Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Tiffin as an annuity in 1916 for scholarships) became available for college use. In addition to these endowment funds, contributions of \$10,000 for the purchase of books, \$3,000 for an art library, \$5,000 for a music library and \$10,000 for the expansion of the Art Department were made by the Carnegie Corporation of New York City between 1930 and 1935. In January, 1937, the same Foundation also contributed \$65,000 to assist the college in meeting the conditional pledge of Charles H. Thorne for an auditorium. In addition to these sums for endowment or special objects, many friends of the college contributed generously each year to the current expense budget during the depression.

† Pioneers in the discovery and development of the enormous oil fields of Mexico, Mr. Wylie and Mr. Doheny were then dominant figures in the



The material progress of the college after 1921 was accompanied by a corresponding academic and cultural development. As in the case of its physical growth, this, too, must be viewed against the larger background of the Southern California of the time. For, in addition to the economic changes which characterized the post-war generation, other influences too intricate and varied to be analyzed in these pages, were leavening all society. The masses of people were becoming more conscious of beauty; architects were designing more attractive houses; taste in furnishings, household arrangements and utensils was improving; city planning was emphasizing the necessity of recognizing aesthetic values in community development; a newly awakened, popular demand was giving to college and university enrollment the proportions of a mass movement; the results of scientific research and the revolutionary pronouncements of science, such as the Einstein Theory of Relativity, excited the curiosity and aroused the interest of the multitude; the demand for books and periodicals became insatiable; in short, life everywhere was becoming more amenable to cultural and civilizing influences.

The growth of this interest in things intellectual and cultural throughout Southern California found concrete expression in many notable institutions. In the field of education the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena, springing from the old Throop College of Technology, grew almost overnight into a world renowned center of scientific teaching and research.\* Similarly the Mt. Wilson Observatory of the Carnegie Institute of Washington, located only a few miles distant on the summit of Mt. Wilson, came to hold a foremost

petroleum world. Their associate, Dr. Norman Bridge, who died in 1925, was one of Southern California's best known philanthropists and civic leaders. Through subsequent years, both as a member of the Board of Trustees and after his resignation, Mr. Wylie, a leader in the life and activities of the Presbyterian Church, has continued his benefactions to the college. Occidental also received substantial assistance for other purposes from Mr. and Mrs. Doheny, assistance the more deeply appreciated because those who gave it were under no obligation to a college of Protestant foundation. The first incumbent of the Chair was Robert G. Cleland, 1907, then Head of the Department of History.

\* Throop University was founded in 1891 by Amos G. Throop of Pasadena as a trade school. Two years later its name was changed to Throop Polytechnic Institute and again in 1910 to Throop College of Technology.

place throughout the world in the field of astronomical research. The Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery, established in 1923 as a public trust, not only drew famous American and foreign scholars because of its magnificent facilities for literary and historical research, but also attracted tens of thousands of visitors annually to its galleries and exhibits.\* The establishment about Pomona College of the Claremont Colleges in 1925 for graduate study, and of Scripps College for Women the year following, introduced the system of English University organization into American education. In the path of the city's westward march to the sea, the University of California at Los Angeles, after its removal to the Westwood campus in 1929, quickly grew in size and importance to rival the parent University at Berkeley. The growing popularity of the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra and the success of the Hollywood Bowl concerts testified unmistakably to the growth of musical taste and interest in the community. The evolution of the motion picture industry, an astounding miracle whether viewed from the standpoint of art or industry, exerted an incalculable influence, both quantitatively and qualitatively, upon the manners, ideals and cultural aspects of Southern California life.†

Occidental naturally responded to the stimulus of these new environmental influences. The organization in 1922 of a Graduate School, offering a Master's Degree and of a School of Education were the first evidences of these fresh academic stirrings. Dr. James Huntley Sinclair, a former Rhodes Scholar, came to Occidental from the faculty of Smith College to organize and direct the new work in Education. In 1925 Miss Ernestine Kinney of the Class of 1919, was added to the De-

\* The figure for 1936 was 154,000.

† Though established many years before, the Southwest Museum, devoted to the study of the ethnology and archaeology of the southwest, entered upon a new stage of progress during these years, especially with the coming of Dr. Frederick W. Hodge as curator. The same was true, though on a larger scale, of the development of the Los Angeles Museum of History, Science and Art, especially after it received the incomparable collection of fossil remains from the Brea Pits of the Allan Hancock Ranch. Testifying both to the growth of the city's population and a great increase in the reading public's interest, the Los Angeles City Library's annual circulation rose from 3,334,895 volumes in 1921 to 13,022,939 volumes in 1933-34.

partment, and Dr. Martin J. Stormzand in 1926. Since its organization the Department has recommended 875 candidates for California state elementary or secondary teaching credentials.\*

The advance of the college into the field of definite vocational preparation and graduate study, though justified by the demand for teachers in an ever-expanding public school system, called for a definite change of policy. Up to that time, though earlier attempts had been made to enter the pre-professional field, the college adhered pretty closely in actual practice to the old-fashioned ideal of a four year, liberal arts, undergraduate program. Consequently there was some concern, especially as bigness and progress had become the shibboleths of the day, lest Occidental, without adequate endowment, faculty, or library facilities for an expanded program of graduate study, or laboratory equipment for advanced research, should essay the rôle of university and thus compromise her academic integrity and lose the distinctive place and usefulness reserved for her in the educational world.

The temptation to do this, especially during the next four years, was always present. The liberal arts institutions and their whole philosophy of education were on the defensive. Prophets without number, including the president of at least one great institution in the state, were hopefully predicting the immediate dissolution of the four-year college and had already apportioned its ancient estate between the university and the junior college. Occidental seemingly faced the alternative of becoming (as she had been in name forty years before) a pseudo-university; or of substituting highly specialized vocational courses for her traditional cultural curriculum. But in the course of time it became evident that neither of these drastic steps was necessary. Instead of falling off, attendance increased almost to the point fixed by the college for the maximum student limit. Although bringing about some reduction of enrollment in Occidental's

\* Next to teaching, the ministry has attracted more Occidental alumni than any other profession. Figures taken from the files of the Alumni Association (admittedly incomplete) show 130 graduates in the ministry and 91 others in missionary service. In addition there are 24 ministers' wives among the alumnae. Those who founded the college might well say with the schoolmaster in *Sentimental Tommy*, "If all the ministers I have turned out in this bit school were to come together, they could hold the General Assembly in the square."

lower division classes, the junior colleges supplied large numbers of upper division transfers, thus tending to equalize registration in all four classes, whereas in earlier years freshmen and sophomores had greatly outnumbered the other two.\*

During the decade academic recognition came to the college from various sources. In 1922 the Association of American University Women opened its membership to Occidental alumnae. In 1926 the Delta Chapter of California of the national scholarship society of Phi Beta Kappa was installed at Occidental. Only three other institutions in the state—California, Stanford and Pomona—at that time enjoyed this recognition. Behind the story of the attainment of the coveted chapter by Occidental lay long years of patient, unobtrusive effort, supported by that which alone was of any consequence—steadily rising academic standards. Under the procedure then in effect, the petitioning institution was required to present its claims for recognition first to the chapters of Phi Beta Kappa already in the state; second to the national body known as the Senate; and finally to the triennial council of the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa. The establishment of new chapters was zealously guarded by each of these bodies; competition was intense; and Occidental, a comparatively youthful institution, was far removed from the center of Phi Beta Kappa influence on the Atlantic seaboard.

The successful outcome of Occidental's petition, aside from the efforts of her own Phi Beta Kappa members and the special committee which had the matter in hand, was due to the good will and cordial assistance of the three existing California chapters. More than any other individual, Dr. Monroe E. Deutsch, now Provost and Vice-President of the University of California at Berkeley, aided by his counsel and active co-operation. To the Gamma Chapter of Pomona, Occidental also stands under great obligation. Sometimes there develops between colleges a friendship like the friendship between men. The whole-hearted

\* A number of additions were made to the college program during these years. The six day week was introduced in 1922, but soon proved impractical. Summer session and extension courses were also offered for some years. The college budget, however, was not sufficiently elastic at the time to place these ventures on a sound financial basis, nor was the faculty large enough to undertake such a program except at the expense of its undergraduate responsibilities. With the removal of these two limitations, Occidental might well resume both summer session and extension courses, but it would be folly to do so until the endowment is materially increased.

support Occidental received from Pomona in obtaining Phi Beta Kappa recognition was evidence of this rare friendship and of the traditional good-will which now for fifty years has knit the two colleges together.\*

During the academic year 1926-27 Dr. Robert L. Kelly, Secretary of the Association of American Colleges, spent some time on the campus at the request of the President and the Board of Trustees, making a thorough study of Occidental's curriculum, faculty and financial resources. His report, as well as his friendly presence, afforded great satisfaction both to faculty and administration. As a result of Dr. Kelly's suggestions some revisions were made in curricular organization and administrative practice; but his recommendations did not call for major changes either in policies or procedure. One weakness touched upon in the report, however, merited thoughtful consideration since it affected—and unfortunately still affects—every phase of Occidental's life and future growth.

It is to be observed [wrote Dr. Kelly] that Occidental's endowment is insufficient for the enterprise in hand. While no one is able to speak with finality as to the endowment needs, a very modest estimate would indicate that Occidental should now have available four or five times the amount of its present endowment. At \$5,000 per student, the endowment would be \$3,250,000. This is a much smaller sum than the estimate of President Donald J. Cowling, of Carleton, for a college of one thousand students.

The income from \$1,000,000 additional endowment would not liquidate the current fund deficit, while the salaries should be increased substantially in order permanently to safeguard the college's scholastic standing.

\* The installation ceremonies of the Delta Chapter took place May 12, 1926. Dean Henry R. Hatfield of the University of California, Senator of the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa and representative of the Alpha Chapter of California presided. Representatives from six other western chapters were also present. The formal installation of the chapter was followed by the initiation of Honorary, Alumni and Active members, after which a buffet dinner was served in the Orr Gardens. At the evening meeting the charter was formally accepted by the President of the Chapter, Robert G. Cleland, on behalf of the Chapter and of the College. The ceremonies concluded with an address "Qui Lumen Ademptum" by Dean Hatfield.

At the time of Dr. Kelly's report the college for two years had been engaged in a revolutionary program of expansion and reorganization known as the Plan of the Inter-related Colleges. Since the idea was long ago abandoned, any discussion of it at this time becomes wholly academic and need not involve much detail. In brief, however, and as a matter of permanent record, it may be said that the plan originated in the spring of 1924 with the proposal of Mr. Alphonzo E. Bell, developer of Bel-Air and controlling factor in the Los Angeles Mountain Park Company which had recently acquired some 23,000 acres once included in the old Sepulveda Rancho, to set aside 1,000 acres of these latter holdings for the development of a men's college as a part of Occidental. Two or three hundred acres in the tract, which reached back into the Santa Monica Mountains and commanded a superb view of the sea, were to be set aside for the campus; the proceeds derived from the sale of the remainder were to be used for college development and endowment.

In its ultimate evolution the plan called for the establishment of an adequately equipped men's college on the new site and an equally well furnished women's college on the Eagle Rock campus, both under the same Administration and Board of Trustees. The proposal was widely discussed and found among the Alumni both support and pronounced opposition. Potentially the plan offered greater academic and financial opportunities than Occidental had ever known before; but it would have been suicidal for the college to have undertaken it without the guarantee of ample funds to insure its success. The business collapse in 1929 made this impossible and brought about the permanent abandonment of the plan.

Sponsored by the Department of Economics an Institute of Finance was held at the college in 1928, and again in 1931. The initiative for these distinguished gatherings originated with Dr. John Parke Young of the Class of 1917, who had become head of the department in 1926. Among the speakers at these Institutes were a number of the leading authorities on finance in the United States, including E. W. Kemmerer of Princeton University, Carl Snyder, then with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, Frank A. Vanderlip, Lionel D. Edie, Ira B. Cross of the University of California, Leland Lex Robinson, George W. Dowrie of the Graduate School of Business at Stanford Univer-

sity, and W. W. Cumberland of the Class of 1912, former Financial Adviser and General Receiver of Haiti.\* The Institutes were largely financed by Mr. Willis H. Booth of the Guaranty Bank of New York City, a former Occidental trustee.

The growth and rapid maturing of the college after 1921 necessitated a corresponding expansion both in faculty and in curriculum. The library, at once a measure and source of a college's academic progress, expanded from 15,226 volumes in 1921 to 49,333 volumes in 1937. Under the direction of Miss Elizabeth McCloy, appointed Acting Librarian in 1925 and Librarian in 1928, the staff was increased, new efficiencies introduced, and an educational program on the value and use of the library quietly carried out among the students.†

The establishment of graduate work and the School of Education in 1922 was soon followed by the addition of other new departments and marked expansion of some of those already in existence. The Department of Speech Education was organized in 1923 with Professor Charles F. Lindsley at its head. In addition to its regular curriculum responsibilities the department also undertook to supervise student dramatics, debating and public speaking.‡

Physical education both for men and for women also received greatly increased departmental recognition at this time. The universal interest of American college students in sports, the

\* As financial advisers to foreign governments Occidental graduates have played a unique role. Before assuming his present position with Wellington & Company of New York, Cumberland's career as economic or financial adviser carried him to Paris, Armenia, Constantinople, Peru and Washington. John Parke Young served as economist for the U. S. Senate Commission of Gold and Silver Inquiry in Europe, investigated the currency and financial conditions of Central America, and participated in the work of the Kemmerer Commission for the government of China. Dr. Arthur N. Young, of the Class of 1910, is today an international figure. After filling many important positions with his own government and serving on various commissions to Latin America and Europe, Young became Financial Adviser to the Chinese Government in 1929. In this capacity he has exerted a profound influence upon the destiny of a great people and upon the world.

† The real founder of the Occidental library was Mrs. E. S. Cameron who gave a substantial collection of books to the college soon after it was established.

‡ Training in public speaking at Occidental was once limited to a single course taught gratuitously and casually by a minister whose repertoire was composed chiefly of "Abou Ben Adam, may his tribe increase!"

increasing demand for teaching credentials in coaching and physical education, excellent facilities and equipment, and especially the new realization of the necessity of physical well-being and proper bodily development as essentials for satisfactory living, led to rapid expansion in these fields. The extension of the authority of the department to include responsibility for coaching in all intercollegiate sports was also a very salutary move, indicating clearly enough that the college had no intention of permitting athletics to establish an independent sovereignty of its own. For fifty years sports have played an important part in the life of Occidental. During all that time faculty members, no less than students or alumni, have rejoiced in the victories of Occidental's teams and regretted her defeats. Intercollegiate athletics has its lawful place in the American college world and Occidental faculties have consistently recognized and championed that right. On the other hand, overemphasis, resort to all manner of devices and transparent fictions to evade the amateur rule, and discrimination in scholastic requirements in favor of the athlete can have no rightful place in Occidental. Such practices run counter to the spirit of sportsmanship and violate the fundamental rules of the game; even worse, they strike at the very heart of the college itself. They compromise its integrity.

About this time the college also enlarged its curriculum to include the field of music. Courses in this subject appeared in Occidental's first catalogue and offerings both in theoretical and applied music were continued for many years despite all manner of difficulties. But there came a time when waning student interest and growing costs made it necessary to discontinue instruction in this field. By the mid-twenties, however, an increasing appreciation of music, indicative of new cultural influences throughout Southern California; an insistent demand by students for music as a major and minor in the curriculum; and the unremitting interest of President Bird and a small group of like minded trustees and faculty in the enrichment of campus life, led to the organization of a well rounded department in the fall of 1926.\*

\* At this writing a similar development is taking place in the field of art. In 1937-38 the college for the first time in its history will offer a major in that department. Dr. J. Donald Young, formerly of the faculty of Columbia University, is acting head of the Department.



From the first, thanks to the co-operative spirit of Professor Walter S. Hartley who came to Occidental from Pomona to become Director of Music, the department fitted itself harmoniously into the scholastic program of the college and served successfully the two chief purposes for which it was established. To the student who looked to music for a professional career, whether as an artist or teacher, it offered both cultural background and the foundation for technical training; at the same time, throughout the student body as a whole, its activities stimulated a new interest and developed a new sense of musical appreciation and discrimination.\*

Other changes in curricular organization during the early or middle twenties involved the realignment of certain departmental combinations and the establishment of one or two departments, such as Political Science, on an independent footing. A few years later, partly in the interests of economy, but chiefly to prevent the formation of too rigid departmental barriers and to assist the interplay of kindred subjects, a formal reorganization of the curriculum was effected. This involved the consolidation of certain closely allied departments, and the formation of seven major groups, each of which included two or more departments.†

Although the time was one of restlessness and change, even amid the supposedly unwordly world of academicians, the Occidental faculty refused to be blown about by every wind of fashionable doctrine or to seek publicity by turning the college into an experimental educational laboratory. Changes were in-

\* In 1931 the Alpha Omicron Chapter of the national musical sorority, Sigma Alpha Iota, was established at the college; two years later Occidental's name appeared among a carefully selected group of colleges as the recipient of one of the Carnegie Corporation's \$5,000 musical libraries.

† These groups were as follows:

- I English and Speech Education
- II Foreign Languages: Greek, Latin, French, German, Italian, Spanish
- III Social Sciences: Economics and Sociology; History and Political Science
- IV Natural Sciences and Mathematics: Biology, Chemistry, Geology, Physics, Mathematics and Technical Drawing
- V Education and Psychology; Physical Education
- VI Philosophy and Religion
- VII Fine Arts: Music, Art, Freehand Drawing, Library

troduced, such as the intelligence tests for freshmen, honors courses, credit by examination and the comprehensive examination for seniors, as soon as experience justified and circumstances would permit. But at no time was the tendency much in evidence (which some colleges followed to their sorrow) to discard the old and seize upon the new without regard either for fundamental values or for practical results.\*

The increase in student enrollment and the expansion of the curriculum called for additional administrative machinery. In 1924, after an interval of some twenty years, the Vice-Presidency was restored, and at the same time the office of Dean of Men was established. Professor Robert G. Cleland was selected to fill these positions. Five years later Dean Thomas G. Burt resigned his administrative duties to become Dean of the Faculty Emeritus and to add to his teaching responsibilities in Philosophy.†

Dr. Burt was followed as Dean of the Faculty by Dr. Cleland. The latter in turn was succeeded in the office of Dean of Men by Professor Arthur G. Coons of the Class of 1920. Dr. Coons came to Occidental from the Economics faculty of the University of California at Los Angeles in 1927 as Assistant Professor of Economics and Executive Secretary to the President. His appointment as Dean of Men was appropriate recognition both of his administrative capacity and his sincere interest in student

\* In this connection it should be said that although the Board of Trustees is vested by the charter with complete authority over the college in all its phases, in no instance has that body sought to take from the Faculty the direction of academic policies, color its action, or infringe upon the academic freedom of the class room. As a consequence, between Trustees and Faculty harmony and goodwill, mutual confidence and co-operation have been the universal rule instead of friction and suspicion. No small measure of the progress of the college is due to this factor.

† The Board of Trustees testified to Dr. Burt's long years of administrative service in the following resolution:

"He has always fulfilled the obligations upon him as teacher, never perfunctorily, and always patiently and mindful of the spiritual implications of the subject which he taught. In the midst of the difficult days when the burdens of the direction of the college were suddenly thrust upon him and when others have been depressed and fearful, he has continued steadfast and patient and possessed of high hope. In the long story of Occidental College, may the name of Thomas Gregory Burt never be forgotten!"

life.\* The erection of the two residence halls for women and the increasing complexity of student social life led to the establishment in 1928 of the office of Director of Residence and Social Activities. It was fitting that Mrs. Julia Pipal, whose life for nearly a quarter of a century has been interwoven into the pattern of the lives of Occidental women, should be given these new responsibilities. In June, 1934, Dr. Irene T. Myers resigned from the office of Dean of Women and for a number of years the functions of that office were divided among other administrative officers. This temporary arrangement was finally terminated by the appointment of Mrs. Cornelia Geer LeBoutillier of New York, a Barnard College graduate and Doctor of Philosophy from Columbia University, as Dean of Women in the fall of 1936.

In 1925, following the resignation of Mr. Wilbur Smart, business manager of the college since the early years of Dr. Baer's administration, Mr. Fred F. McLain of the Class of 1916, who had successfully managed the affairs of the Student Body for four years, was appointed to the newly created office of Comptroller. The position, by its very nature, exerts a profound influence upon every phase of college life. When Mr. McLain assumed office, the college was entering upon the period of its largest building and financial growth. This brought to the newly installed Comptroller important and ever increasing responsibilities. Those most intimately acquainted with the inner workings of college machinery best know how conscientiously

\* Dr. Coons' academic standing and his services to the college were subsequently recognized by his elevation to the rank of full professor in 1936. In February, 1937, Dr. Cleland was given a year's leave of absence to serve as Research Associate with the Huntington Library. Dr. Coons was made Acting Dean of the Faculty during that time. In 1932 Dr. Osgood Hardy, a member of the faculty since 1923, succeeded Dr. Cleland in the headship of the Department of History. In addition to his teaching and departmental responsibilities, Dr. Hardy for many years has been Chairman of the Faculty Committee on Athletics and has thus closely identified himself with the interests of the men. He has also been Occidental's senior representative for some years in the Southern California Intercollegiate Athletic Conference.

† From 1921 to 1935 the college suffered severely through the loss of a number of its faculty by death. The necrology included A. N. Cook, Chemistry; Robert Grant Martin, English; Calvin O. Esterly, Zoology; John C. Shedd, Physics; W. S. Stevenson, Emeritus; H. C. Thomson, Spanish; William D. Ward, Classics.

and efficiently Mr. McLain has administered his difficult and often thankless office.

Another Occidental graduate, Miss Florence Brady of the Class of 1919, also added to the successful functioning of the college through her efficiency, understanding and gracious personality in the office of Registrar.\* The establishment of the office of Alumni Secretary in 1924 (now filled so acceptably by Miss Sarah Young of the Class of 1919) to bring the college and its graduates into closer relations, was followed a year later by the organization of the Athletic Board of Control, composed of representatives from all branches of the college, to serve in an advisory capacity to the President. Since its inception the Board has had but one chairman, Frank N. Rush, of the Class of 1909, Vice-President and General Manager of the Southern California Telephone Company.†

As the years went on Occidental came to fill an ever larger part in the educational and cultural life of Southern California. The organization of the Association of the Colleges and Universities of the Pacific Southwest indicated the development of a new spirit of unity and the recognition of a common bond of interest among the higher educational institutions of the south. The advantages arising from the metropolitan environment of the campus and its proximity to so many world known institutions also came to be recognized by an increasing number of students. Convenience of location, attractive grounds and dining hall facilities, and Occidental's reputation as "the college of the friendly spirit" likewise attracted all manner of conferences and organizations to the campus. To the college itself there came a new sense of maturity, of solidarity, of confidence of purpose. Occidental had come of age.

\* Miss Brady came to the office in 1927 and was appointed Registrar three years later.

† The value of the services of Frank Rush to the college as chairman of the Board of Athletic Control, Trustee, member of the Finance Committee, father of two Occidental students, and in various other capacities, requires no comment. To borrow from Barrie, "He is one of the strong nails which hold society together."

## VI

### *Conclusion*

*I want to have the college open equally to men with much money, little money or no money, provided they all have brains. . . . I care for the young men whose families have so little money that it would make a real difference to them whether the Harvard tuition were one hundred and fifty dollars or two hundred and twenty-five dollars. . . . To my thinking they constitute the very best part of Harvard College.*

CHARLES W. ELIOT to CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS

THE story of student life and activities at Occidental during the past decade and a half, if written in detail, would fill many chapters. Only a brief summary of it will be attempted here. Affected by the bitter disillusionment of the war and the undisciplined example of their elders, college students of the early and middle twenties the country over passed through a period of spiritual revolt. Disregard for long accepted standards of morals and of conduct (though perhaps more significant) was far less annoying than the air of sophistication, false cynicism and superiority to all enthusiasm which some of them affected. The birthright of youth, its dreams, ideals, enthusiasm and frank loyalties, was sold for a mess of pottage—and savorless pottage in the bargain. But like most colleges of its type, Occidental escaped the worst evils of this era, emerging from the last of it amid the harsh but sobering realities of the great depression; and even during the first years of the post-war reaction, campus life was pretty thoroughly immunized by student good sense and college tradition from the pocket-flask, "Hollywood collegiate" tendencies.

As in earlier generations, student societies sprang up, flourished and withered away like Jonah's gourd. Some of the organizations formed during those years, however, still fill important places on the campus. In 1923 the Cosmopolitan Club, sponsored chiefly by Mrs. Julia Pipal, was established to satisfy the growing sense of internationalism on the campus. Replacing the former Women's "O" Club, the Women's Athletic Association was organized in 1924. For the regulation of social conduct and as a clearing house for women's problems the Residence Council was created in 1925. A men's honor society, called D.O., was organized in the same year to encourage student participation in worthwhile campus activities and service to the college. The next year, Dranzen, a society of similar purpose and qualifications for membership, was formed among the women.\* The Associated Men Students, with the Men's Council as its governing body, came into being in 1928.

A number of special interest groups, each one affiliated with some academic department, were likewise formed during this period. These included: Kappa Nu Sigma, once known as the Know Nothing Society, organized by Dr. Hardy among the History majors; the Occidental Players to further student dramatic interests; Phi Kappa Alpha, an Economics society; Phi Epsilon Kappa, men's national professional Physical Education fraternity; Book and Candle Club, sponsored by Professor Ethel Taylor; and Varronian, a library staff organization directed by Miss Elizabeth McCloy. In 1929 John Jay Hopkins, ex-1915 and supporter of various other college activities, established the highly coveted Honor Prize for Men, awarding annually \$250 in cash and a handsome gold medal to "that man of the Senior Class who during his college course has most clearly manifested the qualifications of excellent scholarship, manly qualities, and effective support of the best interests of Occidental College."†

Fraternities and sororities, characterized by a recognized mixture of good and bad, continued to take deeper root upon the

\* There is also a sophomore men's honor society akin to D.O., called Tiger Claws.

† In the last two years Occidental has had almost a unique record in Rhodes Scholarship appointments. In 1935 John Espey secured one of the appointments from California and in 1937 a similar award was granted to Guy Nunn.

campus. Rushing season, with its attendant train of evils, and fraternity politics, expressed both in campus elections and on the athletic field, presented problems for which neither faculty nor students found satisfactory answer. Later years, however, witnessed appreciable improvement in both of these particulars.

The list of sororities remained much the same as that given in an earlier chapter of this volume; but a number of important changes took place within the ranks of the fraternities. To the older organizations—Owl and Key, and O.M.A.—the Sigma Omicron and Chi Rho fraternities were added respectively in 1920 and 1922. In 1926 (as an off-shoot from the Kenowan Klub, one of the earliest of the men's house clubs), the Psi Delta Chi fraternity was formed; and the year following, Delta Beta Tau. The Inter-Fraternity Council was created in 1925 to furnish a clearing house and board of control for fraternity matters; Pan-Hellenic, performing a similar function for sororities, was organized about the same time. The year following a major and long debated change was made by the introduction of national fraternities upon the campus.\*

Dramatics, debating and musical activities came to play an increasing part in student life and interest after 1925. The completion of the Hillside Theater afforded opportunity for the development of a distinctive type of stage presentation of which the Greek dramas were merely typical. Under the direction of Dr. Kurt Baer von Weisslingen in recent years the student performance of such plays and operas as the Comedy of Errors, Everyman, Orpheus in the Underworld, Martha, and the Merry Wives of Windsor, raised Occidental dramatics to a level of excellence unusual in the college world.

Debating (ever one of Occidental's most successful activities) and other forms of public speaking attained fresh impetus under the direction of the Department of Speech Education. In addition to meeting competitors from many California colleges and universities, Occidental teams were occasionally sent on a swing

\* The following national fraternities are now on the campus: Phi Gamma Delta (Owl and Key, 1926); Alpha Tau Omega (O.M.A., 1926); Sigma Alpha Epsilon (Delta Beta Tau, 1931); and Kappa Sigma (Sigma Omicron, 1933). In 1936 the local Psi Delta Chi fraternity united with the Alpha Tau Omega Chapter. In 1933-4 the non-fraternity men loosely organized under the name of Omega Phi Epsilon, later changed to the Independent Student Organization.

around the circle, sometimes traveling as far as the Atlantic Coast.\*

As stated elsewhere the newly formed Music Department, especially in the persons of Professor and Mrs. Hartley, brought new stimulus to the musical interests of the campus after 1926. This was aided further by the appointment of Mr. Howard Swan as Director of the Glee Clubs in 1935.†

The history of Occidental athletics during the period covered by this chapter must be restricted largely to generalities and can best be presented against the background of the common situation in Southern California. Soon after the close of the War the "Inflation Era" of American intercollegiate athletics began. This was the result of the large increase in college and university budgets, the development of an interest heretofore unknown on the part of the general public, the high pressure publicity afforded by the daily press, and the demand from alumni, students and constituency for championship teams. Southern California, true to its obsession for the biggest and most spectacular, furnished as congenial a field for the development of this athletic boom as any other part of the United States. The Rose Bowl and the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum, with its seating capacity of over 100,000, symbolized the passing of intercollegiate athletics from amateur sport into the realm of big business. In the exploitation of this new field the universities enjoyed a monopoly. Colleges were effectually excluded from it not only by voluntary choice, but also because small enroll-

\* In the last ten years Occidental students have won two debate championships, six first places in oratory, ten first places in interpretative reading, three first places in extempore speaking, nine second places in oratory, two second places in extempore speaking, and have attained the finals in every major tournament in which they have had representatives. It has been the exceptional instance in which Occidental contestants have been ranked lower than second place.

† How large a place music came to hold in student life may be seen in the list of organizations affiliated with or under the supervision of the Department. In 1936 these included the Men's and Women's Glee Clubs, Chapel Choir, Occidental Choir, Occidental Orchestra, Men's Quartet, String Ensemble, and Sigma Alpha Iota.

As these pages go to press the announcement is made that Mr. Howard Swan will give his entire time to the Department of Music beginning with the year 1937-38. It is also pleasant to record that Occidental won both men's and women's glee club championships in the annual Southern California inter-collegiate contests, April 17, 1937.



ments, inability to maintain high-salaried coaching staffs, and lack of resources for securing the services of necessary athletes, found them hopelessly outclassed in the competition for gate receipts and public favor.

This state of affairs left Occidental, as well as other Southern California colleges, in a divided state of mind. For a time it was natural for them to attempt to follow the example of the larger institutions. Experience soon showed both the futility of this attempt and the sacrifice of essential academic values which it involved. In most Southern California colleges athletics thereafter returned to normal levels. Conference records were still broken; the small colleges still had teams of first class ability; games were still played, in many cases more interesting to watch, even from the standpoint of performance and technique, than many university matches which received national publicity; and rivalries were still as keen and as stimulating as they had ever been. But there came, among an increasing number of college student bodies, a definite shift in traditional campus values. The curious idea, forgotten these many years, that athletics—even intercollegiate athletics—is a game to be played for the benefit of the player rather than for the aggrandizement of the coach or the benefit of the budget, a sport to be enjoyed by the participants as well as by the spectators, began slowly to emerge.

The period under discussion witnessed important changes in the membership of the Southern California Intercollegiate Athletic Conference. In 1920 the Southern Branch of the University of California, now the University of California at Los Angeles, was admitted to Conference membership. At first the relationship proved mutually satisfactory; but the rapid growth of the university after the announcement of its plan to move to the Westwood campus made further continuation of the affiliation undesirable from every standpoint. Accordingly in 1927 the university withdrew from the Southern California college group to join her sister universities in the Pacific Coast Conference. La Verne College, originally established by the Church of the Brethren under the name of Lordsburg, was admitted to the Conference in 1926. The same year a radical change was made in the policy of the Conference by the admission of the State College at San Diego. Five years later Santa Barbara State

College also joined. The admission of these two institutions, differing as they did in background, size, and academic requirements from the other members of the Conference, made it increasingly difficult to maintain the homogeneous nature of that body. By 1934 friction between certain Conference members, (upon which, however, the presence of the State Colleges had no direct bearing), the multiplicity of rules within which the Conference had become enmeshed, and the difficulty of reconciling the interests and divergent attitudes of the institutions represented brought the Conference to the verge of voluntary dissolution. Even as it was, the organization suffered the loss of two of its oldest and most representative members—Pomona College and the California Institute of Technology.\*

Occidental's own athletic history during the extended period covered by this chapter must be condensed into a few paragraphs. In general the college excelled in baseball and track and produced a few teams of championship quality both in football and basketball. With the completion of the new tennis courts and swimming pool, mentioned elsewhere, a new interest and proficiency developed in these two sports.† Eleven Conference championships were won in track under Mr. Pipal's coaching between 1921 and 1936 and Occidental teams obtained national recognition in the Pennsylvania, Drake or Kansas Relays in 1922, 1924, 1927 and 1936. Among individual contests the Conference meet of 1932, won by Occidental against a favored Pomona team and the dual meet with Pomona in 1934, were perhaps the most exciting. The score of the latter meet—Occidental 70 1/6; Pomona, 69 5/6—established a record which requires no embellishment.

In contrast to baseball and track, as previously stated, the col-

\* The old Southern California Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, about which so much of the athletic history of Occidental and of her sister institutions centers, is now no longer either representative or stable. Some sort of reorganization will have to be effected or its dissolution is inevitable.

† Miss Patricia Henry, 1938, (a daughter of William M. Henry, of the class of 1914, an Alumni Trustee and one of the most constructive influences in Pacific Coast amateur athletics today as well as a sports writer of international reputation) last year won both the women's intercollegiate singles and doubles tennis championships of the United States.

In swimming Occidental has won six Conference championships since 1930.

lege football record was very irregular. From 1921 to 1924 Occidental teams were in the doldrums; the alumni grew reminiscent and melancholy; and no opportunity was lost to impress upon the undergraduate the lamentable contrast between Occidental's sad contemporary state and her epic victories of the past. But in the end history repeated itself and athletic prosperity returned. In 1926 Occidental defeated Pomona, for the first time in several years, by a score of 23 to 0. Thereafter for three years Occidental's football stock rose steadily, only to slump again in the fall of 1931.\* Since that time, although never successful contenders for the Conference championship, Orange and Black teams coached by William W. Anderson have won some of the most spectacular victories and participated in some of the most brilliantly played games in Occidental's athletic history.†

During those years Occidental's baseball record, like its track record, was uniformly good. Four consecutive Conference championships came to the college from 1924 to 1927. Games were also won from Stanford, the University of Southern California, Arizona and St. Mary's during that time. A parallel record was made during the seasons of 1934 and 1935 when

\* The year 1928-29 constituted a landmark in Occidental athletic history more remarkable even than that of 1905-06. Championships were won in football, track, baseball, basketball and tennis. In 1927 Fred H. Schauer, of the Class of 1903, the first alumnus to be elected to the Board of Trustees, presented a handsome silver cup, known as the Schauer Award, to encourage all-round football proficiency combined with high standards of scholarship. About the same time the "Cliff Argue Cup," named in recognition of a great Occidental athlete, was given by Phil Ellsworth for annual award to the high point winner in the Pomona track meet, and the "Iron Man Cup" by the "O Club" to the high point winner in the annual Conference meet.

† Foremost in this category was the 19 to 0 victory in 1934 over Pomona. "Never before in the history of the feud," said the *Los Angeles Times*, "has there been such a display of combined laterals, forwards, trick plays, and other football maneuvers." Scarcely less brilliant was the 14 to 6 victory in 1936. In 1933 a poorly rated Occidental team defeated a great Whittier eleven, 20 to 7; and the next year won from the previously undefeated Redlands team by the narrow margin of 6 to 3. To reverse the picture, in 1936 the college suffered one of the worst defeats in its history at the hands of Whittier, 52 to 0.

Occidental teams lost only one game to Southern California competitors.\*

The growth of the Alumni body during the years under discussion was commensurate with that of the college. Between 1921 and 1936 the number of graduate and former students increased from about 1,500 to more than 4,500. The increasing value of this body in the counsels and direction of the college was recognized in 1925 by an action of the Board of Trustees which provided for the choice of three Alumni members on that body.† Although the Association, as such, did not assume responsibility for any of the financial undertakings of the college after the Gymnasium Campaign of 1926, individual alumni bore their proportion, and much more, of current expense budgets and contributions to special objects.

Out of a desire to afford Occidental alumni in larger communities a common point of contact and to keep these outlying regions more closely united with the college, a number of so-called "Tiger Clubs" were organized about 1926 in various districts throughout the state. In a measure these organizations successfully fulfilled their purpose; but the full possibilities of the plan have not as yet been realized. With the growing interest in adult education the country over, and a new sense of the continuing responsibility of a college to its alumni for intellectual stimulus and opportunity, the first Alumni Lecture series was inaugurated in 1930-31. The success of this venture and its steadily widening appeal inspire the hope that sometime the college may serve its alumni in their awakened intellectual interests in much larger and more systematic fashion.

Except for casual reference, little has been said in this chapter

\* In June, 1935, Occidental athletics lost one of its most loyal and beloved supporters in the death of Mr. Alexander Kirkpatrick, father of Harry, Bruce, and Paul Kirkpatrick. For more than twenty years Mr. Kirkpatrick had been a constant supporter of Occidental teams and counsellor and friend to as many generations of Occidental men. His death took from the campus one of its most familiar and best beloved figures.

† In addition to these officially designated "Alumni Trustees," chosen partly by Alumni action and partly by the Board itself, there are nine other Occidental graduates or former students on the present Board. These include: Alphonzo E. Bell, Fred H. Schauer, Arthur W. Buell, Daniel S. Hammack, Glen Huntsberger, Frank N. Rush, Harold B. Landreth, Max Hayward, and Mrs. Euclid McBride. The "Alumni Trustees" for 1937-38 are C. Harold Hopkins, William M. Henry and Walter S. Young.

of the grave crisis the college faced as the result of the business depression which began in 1929. This crisis, so catastrophic in character, for a long time offered neither respite nor promise of respite to harassed college administrations. The issues arising from it were felt to greater or less degree by all institutions such as Occidental. But this universality, though offering some shreds of consolation, carried with it no remedy for the ills nor answer to the problems of the individual institution. During those locust-eaten years Occidental was called upon to guard her financial integrity, maintain student enrollment, preserve prestige and academic standing, provide for the necessary up-keep of grounds and buildings, and take advantage of every opportunity for possible advancement. The task was one of discouraging proportions; but to it the college brought the same will and purpose which had carried her through much graver crises in the earlier years of her existence.

At the outset some economies were effected in college and campus maintenance; a slight reduction was made in faculty personnel with a corresponding consolidation of departmental offerings; salaries were reduced in 1932 by ten per cent,\* and for a time the erection of new buildings and the program of campus improvements was suspended.† By good fortune and the wise investment policy of the Finance Committee of the Board of Trustees, directed by the Treasurer, Mr. Jed W. Burns, neither principal nor income of endowment funds suffered serious impairment. The same thing, however, could not be said for the much larger revenue derived from student tuition. This, as we shall presently explain, constituted the major factor in Occidental's financial problem throughout the depression. To bridge the gap between lessened annual income and necessary outgo (without impairing the efficiency of the college by making further reductions in the budget), called for careful administration of the Comptroller's Office and the raising of many thousands of dollars each year for current needs. Responsibility for the first was borne unobtrusively by Mr. Fred McLain; the burden of the second, like Sinbad's odious Old Man of the Sea, rested principally upon the shoulders of the President of the college. The highest tribute that can be paid

\* Restored in the main in 1936.

† For the renewal of these operations, see p. 73.

Dr. Bird for the ability, persistence and enthusiasm with which he met this ever recurring problem, is found in the simple statement that the budget was balanced at the close of every year.\*

As suggested above, so far as tuitional institutions such as Occidental were concerned, the depression threatened to do most injury by forcing a drastic reduction in student enrollment, thus diminishing the chief source of income, necessitating retrenchment in faculty personnel, and lowering both college prestige and morale. Occidental felt the first impact of this phase of the depression in the fall of 1931 when registration declined from the previous year's figure of 753 to 675. At that point enrollment was stabilized throughout the remainder of the depression by the use of the Student Aid Fund. The development of this fund, the evolution in the methods and machinery of its administration, and the inestimable value derived from it both by college and student, constitute one of the most successful chapters in recent Occidental history.† The committee of the faculty charged with the administration of this fund (of which Dr. Morgan Odell is now chairman) gradually devised a number of different types of student assistance. Most important of these were scholarships and legally repayable loans. In 1936 the revolving loan fund from which these loans were made, amounted to more than \$80,000; during the same year the sum of \$15,000 was repaid on student loans. In these figures

\* In addition to those whose names have already been mentioned in connection with building and campus improvement financial programs, nearly all of whom also contributed generously to the annual expenses of the college, major contributions to the current budgets were received from Mrs. Lora Knight of Montecito, Mr. Albert Ruddock and Mrs. Milton Stewart of Pasadena, Mr. Herbert G. Wylie of Los Angeles, Mr. George Hormel also of Los Angeles, and Mr. Willis Booth of New York City. To the many who gave in smaller amounts the college is no less deeply grateful.

† The curve of Occidental's tuition charges throws an interesting light both upon the general advance of the college and the change in the financial picture of Southern California. The figures are as follows:

1888-89—\$50	1913-14—\$100	1925-26—\$225
1895-96— 60	1920-21— 125	1926-27— 250
1907-08— 70	1921-22— 150	1931-32— 275
1910-11— 90	1922-23— 200	1936-37— 300

In addition a student body fee ranging from \$5 to \$25, the present figure, has also been charged during most of the years since 1906.

one finds justification for faith in the financial responsibility of Occidental students, assurance of the soundness of the student aid policy as now organized, and confidence in the fundamental integrity of the present generation.

On a much larger scale than ever before the college also undertook to assist students to find opportunities for employment. In meeting this problem the aid furnished by the federal government through the funds of the National Youth Administration was of the greatest value. Thus by means of direct and indirect aid scores of students representing the family background from which the college has always drawn were enabled to carry out their educational program and the democracy of the campus, an essential quality of Occidental for half a century, was effectually preserved.

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In the preceding pages we have sought to trace the history of Occidental through the course of fifty years. The record is neither spectacular nor exciting; but woven through it everywhere are elements of quiet greatness. It is the story of men and women who tried to build something greater than themselves—of dreams dreamed long ago and not forgotten; of small beginnings magnified by faith and sacrifice into the college of today; of noble purposes brought to reality because they commanded the intellectual respect as well as the loyalties of good men. Those who belonged to this older day have done their part; they have fought a good fight; they have kept the faith. Today the ordering of the battle rests with us. Our hands must shape the educational ends, fashion the ideals, direct the sustaining spirit of the college.

We recognize that Occidental is a part of no mean land. Here opportunities abound for the fine flowering of letters, art, and science; for the building of a better and a juster social state; for the realization of that good life which prophets of all ages have desired. To the making of this "brave, new world" Occidental stands irrevocably pledged. We pray that she may play her part valiantly, patiently, forgetful of all vain glory for herself. More than this we do not ask, for God has not given to any age either the right or sufficient wisdom to lay its dead hand on the distant future; therefore we of the present do

not seek to prescribe pattern or method for later generations. To serve the college of today, to build honestly and with such wisdom as we have, is our full task. The future we leave to God and to those "who shall succeed us in our pilgrimage." For we know that we are "but men of a single generation in the long life of an institution that will still be young when we are dead; but while we live her life is in us." And may God guard Her many years!

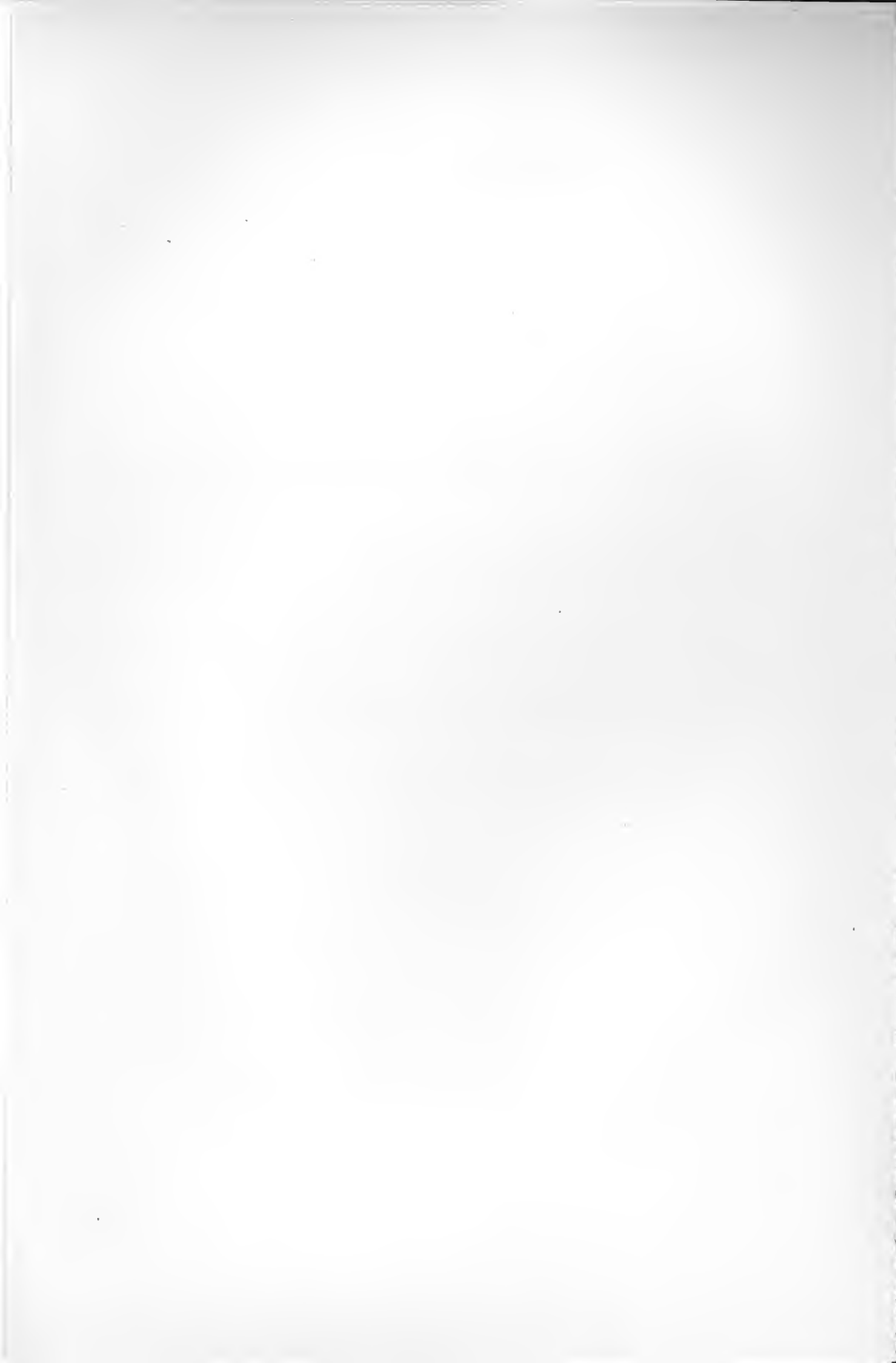
"Bring me my Bow of burning gold:  
Bring me my Arrows of desire:  
Bring me my Spear: O clouds unfold!  
Bring me my Chariot of fire.

"I will not cease from Mental Fight,  
Nor shall my Sword sleep in my hand  
Till we have built Jerusalem  
In England's green and pleasant land."

WILLIAM BLAKE: *Preface to Milton.*



## Appendix



ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION  
OF  
THE OCCIDENTAL UNIVERSITY OF LOS ANGELES

KNOW all men by these presents, that we the undersigned desirous of establishing a college or seminary of learning have this day voluntarily associated ourselves together for the purpose of forming a corporation under Title XVII, Part IV, Division First of the Civil Code and the Laws of the State of California.

And we hereby certify

NAME I                      T H A T the name of said corpora-  
tion is The Occidental University of Los Angeles.

PURPOSE II

THAT the purposes for which it is formed are, to receive and to hold by purchase, gift, devise, bequest, or grant real and personal property, and to sell, mortgage, lease, or otherwise dispose of the same; And to erect buildings, establish and maintain a University for educational purposes, with all power necessary to maintain and conduct a University for the purpose aforesaid; And to grant such literary honors as are usually granted, by any college or university of learning in the United States; And in testimony thereof to give suitable diplomas under seal and signature of such officers of the University and the institution, as shall be deemed expedient.

Said University shall be open for the equal education of both sexes; and in its Faculty and management shall be in accord with so-called Evangelical Christianity.

LOCATION III                      THAT the place where said Seminary, College or University is to be conducted and its principal business is to be transacted is, and shall be in one of the buildings of the University located near the eastern boundary of the City of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles, and State of California.

LIMIT OF TIME IV THAT the time for which it is to exist is fifty years, from and after the date of its Incorporation and for such further time as may be allowed by law.

## TRUSTEES V

THAT the number of its Trustees shall be fifteen and that at least twelve (12) of the number shall be members of the Presbyterian Church. Said Trustees shall organize and classify themselves, so that one-fifth of their number shall go out of office every year, and thereafter the Trustees elected shall hold office for five years. The names and residences of the Trustees who are appointed for the first year are:

D. E. Miles, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 Jas. R. Boal, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 W. C. Stevens, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 W. S. Young, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 E. S. Field, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 W. J. Chichester, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 Lyman Stewart, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 H. W. Mills, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 S. H. Weller, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 H. L. Macneil, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 Edwin Baxter, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 Thos. Bakewell, Riverside, Calif.  
 Thos. R. Bard, Hueneme, Calif.  
 G. A. Swartwout, Pasadena, Calif.  
 J. G. Bell, Los Angeles Co., Calif.

## SUBSCRIPTION VI

THAT the amount of land actually subscribed and given in trust to this corporation for the purposes named, is fifty-five acres, more or less, and the following are the names of the persons by whom the same has been subscribed.

<i>Names</i>	<i>Amounts</i>
Mrs. J. E. Hollenbeck	20 acres
Hubbard and Field	13 acres
Wicks and Mills	14 acres
J. R. Denney	3 acres
Mrs. L. S. Holman	3 acres
J. R. Humphreys	3 acres
F. J. Culver	1 acre

## SIGNATURES

IN witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals, this, the 25th day of Feb. A.D. 1887.

S. H. Weller,	(Seal)	Wm. S. Young,	(Seal)
H. W. Mills,	(Seal)	Jas. R. Boal,	(Seal)
W. C. Stevens,	(Seal)	D. E. Miles,	(Seal)
E. S. Field,	(Seal)	Edwin Baxter,	(Seal)
W. J. Chichester,	(Seal)	Lyman Stewart,	(Seal)
J. G. Bell,	(Seal)		

## COUNTY CLERK ACKNOWLEDGMENT

State of California  
City and County of Los Angeles } ss.

On the 25th day of February, one thousand, eight hundred and eighty-seven, before me, George J. Clarke, a Notary Public in and for said Los Angeles County, residing therein, duly commissioned and sworn, personally appeared, S. H. Weller, H. W. Mills, W. C. Stevens, E. S. Field, W. J. Chichester, J. G. Bell, Edwin Baxter, Wm. S. Young, Jas. R. Boal, D. E. Miles, Lyman Stewart known to me to be the persons described in and whose names are subscribed to the within instrument, and acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

(SEAL) In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal at my office in the City and County of Los Angeles, the day and year first above written.

GEO. J. CLARKE, *Notary Public*

## COUNTY CLERK ACKNOWLEDGMENT

State of California  
County of Los Angeles } ss.

I, C. H. Dunsmoor, County Clerk and ex officio clerk of the Superior Court, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a full, true and correct copy of the original Articles of Incorporation of the Occidental University of Los Angeles, on file in my office, and that I have carefully compared the same with the original.

(SEAL) In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Superior Court, the 15th day of April, 1887.

C. H. DUNSMOOR, *County Clerk*  
By L. J. THOMPSON, *Deputy*

## SECRETARY OF STATE ACKNOWLEDGMENT

State of California—Department of State

I, W. C. Hendricks, Secretary of State of the State of California, do hereby certify that I have carefully compared the annexed copy of The Articles of Incorporation of the Occidental University of Los Angeles, with the certified copy of the original now on file in my office, and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof. Also that this authentication is in due form and by the proper officer.

(SEAL)      Witness my hand and the Great Seal of State,  
at my office in Sacramento, California, the 20th  
day of April A.D. 1887.

WILLIAM C. HENDRICKS,  
*Secretary of State*  
By H. B. DAVIDSON, *Deputy*

## Two Poems by Robinson Jeffers, Class of 1905

*From SOLSTICE, by permission of the publishers,  
Random House, New York*

### SHINE REPUBLIC

The quality of these trees, green height;  
of the sky, shining; of water, a clear flow;  
of the rock, hardness  
And reticence: each is noble in its quality.  
The love of freedom has been the quality of  
Western man.

There is a stubborn torch that flames from Marathon  
to Concord, its dangerous beauty  
binding three ages  
Into one time; the waves of barbarism  
and civilization have eclipsed but have never  
quenched it.

For the Greeks the love of beauty, for Rome  
of ruling; for the present age the passionate  
love of discovery;  
But in one noble passion we are one; and  
Washington, Luther, Tacitus, Aeschylus,  
one kind of man.

And you, America, that passion made you. You  
were not born to prosperity, you were born  
to love freedom.  
You did not say "en masse," you said "independence."  
But we cannot have all the luxuries  
And freedom also.

Freedom is poor and laborious; that torch is not  
safe but hungry, and often requires blood  
for its fuel.  
You will tame it against it burn too clearly, you  
will hood it like a kept hawk,  
you will perch it on the wrist of Caesar.

But keep the tradition, conserve the forms,  
the observances, keep the spot sore. Be great,  
carve deep your heel-marks.  
The states of the next age will no doubt remember  
you, and edge their love of freedom  
with contempt of luxury.

#### ROCK AND HAWK

Here is a symbol in which  
Many high tragic thoughts  
Watch their own eyes.

This gray rock, standing tall  
On the headland, where the seawind  
Lets no tree grow,

Earthquake-proved, and signed  
By ages of storms: on its peak  
A falcon has perched.

I think, here is your emblem  
To hang in the future sky;  
Not the cross, not the hive,

But this, bright power, dark peace;  
Fierce consciousness joined with final  
Disinterestedness;

Life with calm death; the falcon's  
Realist eyes and act  
Married to the massive

Mysticism of stone,  
Which failure cannot cast down  
Nor success make proud.

(For permission to publish these two poems, the author is grateful to the publishers; to Mrs. Una Jeffers for her courtesy and thoughtfulness; and to Robinson Jeffers, whose form he can still see after the lapse of 30 years leaning against a mighty October wind on the gray rock summit of Mt. San Geronio.)



## ALUMNI IN THE SERVICE OF THE COLLEGE

"THE virtue of an institution of learning," said Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University, "lies in the quality and attainments of its faculty." During the course of the years Occidental has drawn many of its most effective teachers and administrative officers from its Alumni body. Amy P. Gordon, of the Class of 1900, a member of the Department of English and Arthur Paul, of the Class of 1908, now of Riverside, who served for many years in the Department of History and as Registrar, were among the first of these. Henry N. Wieman, ex 1907, a member of the Department of Philosophy from 1917 to 1927; and Raymond Leslie Buell, 1917, Assistant Professor of History and Economics from 1920 to 1921, have since attained national distinction. The present administrative group includes Dr. Robert G. Cleland, 1907, Vice-President and Dean of the Faculty; Dr. Arthur G. Coons, 1920, Dean of Men and Acting Dean of the Faculty, February 1937 to February 1938; Mr. Fred F. McLain, 1916, Comptroller, and Miss Florence N. Brady, 1919, Registrar. The first two are also on the teaching staff. The faculty likewise includes: Dr. John Parke Young, 1917, Head of the Department of Economics and Sociology; Dr. Harry Kirkpatrick, 1914, Head of the Department of Physics; Dr. Morgan Odell, 1917, Acting Head of the Department of Philosophy and Religion; Dr. Ernestine Kinney, 1917, Associate Professor of Education in charge of Teacher Placement; Dr. Raymond Selle, 1920, Associate Professor of Biology and Advisor for Pre-Medical students; Dr. William Langsdorf, 1931, Instructor in History and Government; Miss Louise P. Stone, 1927, Instructor in Music; Mrs. Ruth Everson, 1932, Instructor in Economics; Mr. Roy Dennis, 1933, Instructor in Physical Education; and Mr. Charles B. Jennings, 1934, Instructor in English. All Alumni members of professorial rank and one instructor hold the doctor's degree. Two are included in the current issue of "Who's Who."

Other members of the administrative staff include Sarah Young, 1919, Alumni Secretary; Theodore Brodhead, 1927, Graduate Manager; Rol Benner, 1934, Supervisor of Student Aid and Employment; Agnes Nohrnberg, 1929, Secretary to the Dean of Men; Mrs. Gertrude Knott, 1933, Secretary to the Dean of Women; and Mary Helen Collier, 1935, Secretary to the Registrar. As Secretary to Dr. Bird, Miss Olive Hutchison, ex-1916, has contributed much to the successful functioning of the President's office since 1926; and in the manifold responsibilities of the Comptroller's office, Miss Janet Hoyt, 1927, as Office Manager and Secretary to the Comptroller, fills a most important place.

# PRESIDENTS OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

1894-95	Percy Dilworth	1916-17	Harold Landreth
1895-96	W. E. Parker	1917-18	Dan S. Hammack
1896-97	W. E. Parker	1918-19	Dan S. Hammack
1897-98	Floy Roberts	1919-20	David R. Faries
1898-99	Floy Roberts	1920-21	David R. Faries
1899-1900	Floy Roberts	1921-22	J. Howell Atwood
1900-01	Floy Roberts	1922-23	Harry A. Kirkpatrick
1901-02	W. E. Parker	1923-24	Fred F. McLain
1902-03	Amy P. Gordon	1924-25	Ed. B. Lawyer
1903-04	Harry Dane	1925-26	Millard Mier
1904-05	Helen Howe	1926-27	Chas. E. McDowell
1905-06	Alfred Soloman	1927-28	Chas. E. McDowell
1906-07	T. H. Cleland	1928-29	R. B. Potter
1907-08	Dan S. Hammack	1929-30	R. B. Potter
1908-09	Fred Schauer	1930-31	Robert J. Hadden
1909-10	J. P. Hagerman	1931-32	Francis W. Lawson
1910-11	Arthur W. Buell	1932-33	Harold E. Dryden
1911-12	Arthur W. Buell	1933-34	William Henry
1912-13	Ed Chapin	1934-35	William Henry
1913-14	Robert G. Cleland	1935-36	Bruce Kirkpatrick
1914-15	Harry Dane	1936-37	Bruce Kirkpatrick
1915-16	C. Harold Hopkins		

# PRESIDENTS OF THE ASSOCIATED STUDENTS

1904-05	J. Percival Hagerman	1921-22	William B. Burns
1905-06	Watson B. Burt	1922-23	Harold Sloan
1906-07	C. A. Spaulding	1923-24	Harold Wagner
1907-08	Watson B. Burt	1924-25	Frank Bradshaw
1908-09	George F. Conrad	1925-26	William MacInnis
1909-10	Fred Thomson	1926-27	Harry Cunningham
1910-11	Lyle McKenney	1927-28	Neal Archer
1911-12	Harold Landreth	1928-29	Kenneth Holland
1912-13	Drury Wieman	1929-30	Lyle MacAllister
1913-14	Harry A. Kirkpatrick	1930-31	Leonard Janofsky
1914-15	Walter S. Young	1931-32	Laramie Haynes
1915-16	Fred F. McLain	1932-33	Rice Ober
1916-17	Howell Atwood	1933-34	Emlyn Jones
1917-18	Ralph E. Kellogg	1934-35	Don Fareed
1918-19	Dana Jones	1935-36	Al Hartley
1919-20	Don Donnan	1936-37	Guy Nunn
1920-21	James C. Sheppard	1937-38	Charles Hutchins

## BOARD OF TRUSTEES

### OFFICERS OF THE BOARD\*

Robert Freeman, D.D., Litt.D.	<i>President</i>
Alphonzo E. Bell	<i>First Vice-President</i>
George E. Emmons	<i>Second Vice-President</i>
Jed W. Burns	<i>Treasurer</i>
William S. Young, D.D., LL.D.	<i>Secretary</i>

### MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

*Term Expires January, 1938*

Jed W. Burns	<i>Los Angeles</i>
George E. Emmons	<i>Pasadena</i>
Max Hayward	<i>Pasadena</i>
Fred H. Schauer	<i>Santa Barbara</i>
W. Bertrand Stevens, Ph.D., D.D., LL.D.	<i>South Pasadena</i>

*Term Expires January, 1939*

Hill Hastings, M.D.	<i>Los Angeles</i>
Glen E. Huntsberger	<i>Los Angeles</i>
Harold B. Landreth	<i>Los Angeles</i>
James G. Warren	<i>Los Angeles</i>
Archibald B. Young	<i>Pasadena</i>

*Term Expires January, 1940*

Arthur W. Buell, M.D.	<i>Long Beach</i>
E. P. Clapp, M.D.	<i>Pasadena</i>
Albert B. Ruddock	<i>Pasadena</i>
Hugh K. Walker, D.D., LL.D.	<i>Los Angeles</i>
William S. Young, D.D., LL.D.	<i>Los Angeles</i>

*Term Expires January, 1941*

Remsen D. Bird, D.D., LL.D.	<i>Los Angeles</i>
Mrs. Euclid W. McBride	<i>Pasadena</i>
Miss Anne Mumford	<i>Los Angeles</i>
Charles H. Thorne	<i>Pasadena</i>

\* For the calendar year 1937.

*Term Expires January, 1942*

Mrs. Ethel Richardson Allen	<i>Pasadena</i>
Alphonzo E. Bell	<i>Bel-Air, Los Angeles</i>
Robert Freeman, D.D., Litt.D.	<i>Pasadena</i>
Dan S. Hammack	<i>South Pasadena</i>
Frank N. Rush	<i>South Pasadena</i>

ALUMNI MEMBERS

*Term Expires January, 1938*

C. Harold Hopkins	<i>Balboa</i>
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*Term Expires January, 1939*

Wm. M. Henry	<i>Los Angeles</i>
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*Term Expires January, 1940*

Walter Stewart Young	<i>Pasadena</i>
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## PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND ATHLETICS, 1924-36

As stated in the body of the text, Occidental's physical education and athletic program is fully recognized as an integral part both of the curriculum and of college life. The members of the department accept Occidental's philosophy and stress its ideals. Except for a brief interval during the war, Joseph Pipal has been a part of Occidental since 1911. His record is thus written in the athletic history of the college for nearly a quarter of a century and his influence upon the lives of scores of Occidental men. Coming to Occidental in 1924, William W. Anderson is—William W. Anderson, successful coach of three major sports; exponent of the doctrine that the player is more important than the game; and by many a grateful youngster characterized as "the most helpful influence on the Occidental campus." Roy Dennis, coach of swimming and of all freshmen sports except track, joined the staff in 1935, and has justified the judgment of those responsible for his appointment.

To Carl Trieb, Assistant Professor of Physical Education, the department owes much of its systematic organization and the exacting quality of its academic work. His influence has also been successfully directed toward the development of intramural sports.

Between present campus life and that of thirty years ago there are many contrasts. None is more marked than that furnished by the wholesome, unrestricted participation of women students in all kinds of sports today and the regulation of the Occidental faculty in effect as late as 1906 which forbade the presence of male spectators at women's basketball and tennis matches on the campus! Since 1923 Miss Caroline Hodgdon, as Associate Professor of Physical Education and Hygiene, has had the responsibility of directing this constantly expanding program of Physical Education and athletic interest among the women.

For the author to single out individual athletes or particular athletic incidents during the period comprised in this chapter for special mention would prove both a difficult and an invidious task. Others much better qualified to judge than he, however, have submitted the following lists for mythical Occidental teams since 1924.

### FOOTBALL

*Center:* Jerry Chappell, 1930.

*Guards:* Lynn Howe, 1936; John Waddell, 1933.

*Tackles:* Ed Beebe, 1930; Dave Snedden, 1932; Phil Gemmell, 1936.

*Ends:* M. Godett, 1927; Roy Dennis, 1933; Marshall Beebe, 1935.

*Quarterback*: Warren Johnston, 1931.

*Halfbacks*: Ward Schweizer 1929; Glen Rozelle, 1930; John Collier, 1932; John Reed, 1933; Harold McMillan, 1935; Glen Groves, 1939.

*Fullbacks*: Dave Ridderhof, 1924; John Eberhardt, 1929.

*Punters*: Jack Sweizer, 1927; Joe Forbes, 1934.

#### BASKETBALL

*Forwards*: Dick Glover, 1931; Al Pupis, 1934; Herschel Lyons, 1937.

*Centers*: Bob Getts, 1929; Art Hagen, 1937.

*Guards*: Abe Elliott, 1931; Marsh Topping, 1935; Marshall Beebe, 1933.

#### BASEBALL

*Pitchers*: Bud Teachout, 1927; Al DeHoag, 1930; Harold McMillan, 1935; Herschel Lyons, 1937 (also outfielder and best all-round player).

*Catchers*: Warren Johnston, 1931; John Rowland, 1935.

*First Base*: Solly Mishkin, 1927; Frank Jakell, 1935.

*Second Base*: R. De Mandel, 1925.

*Third Base*: Neb Schroeder, 1933.

*Shortstop*: Les Haserot, 1927; Bob Ackland, 1934.

*Outfielders*: Bob Holmes, 1933; Glen Rozelle, 1930; Merle Priest, 1933; Herschel Lyons, 1937.

#### HOLDERS OF OCCIDENTAL TRACK RECORDS, 1937

*100 Yard Dash*: 9.8, J. C. Argue, 1924; Ivan Belman, 1931; Jerry Isett, 1935; Vincent Reel, 1935; Claude Kilday, 1937.

*220 Yard Dash*: 21.4, Claude Kilday, 1937.

*440 Yard Dash*: 49.6, Claude Kilday, 1936.

*880 Yard Run*: 1:58.1, Atwood Scoval, 1927.

*Mile Run*: 4:19.4, C. Ernest Carter, 1925.

*Two Mile Run*: 9:47.2, C. Ernest Carter, 1925.

*120 Yard Hurdles*: 14.5, James Meeks, 1932.

*220 Yard Hurdles*: 23.4, Vincent Reel, 1935.

*Broad Jump*: 23 ft. 4½ in., J. P. Hagerman, 1906.

*High Jump*: 6 ft. 3⅛ in., George Hall, 1929.

*Pole Vault*: 13 ft. 6 in., Jack Hallett, 1934.

*Shot Put*: 47 ft. 2¾ in., Joseph Forbes, 1932.

*Discus Throw*: 147 ft. 7¾ in., Joseph Forbes, 1933.

*Javelin Throw*: 185 ft. 8¾ in., Edward Carrey, 1930.

*Mile Relay*: 3:20.6, George Purser, C. Ernest Carter, Kenneth Montgomery, Phil Buckman, 1925.

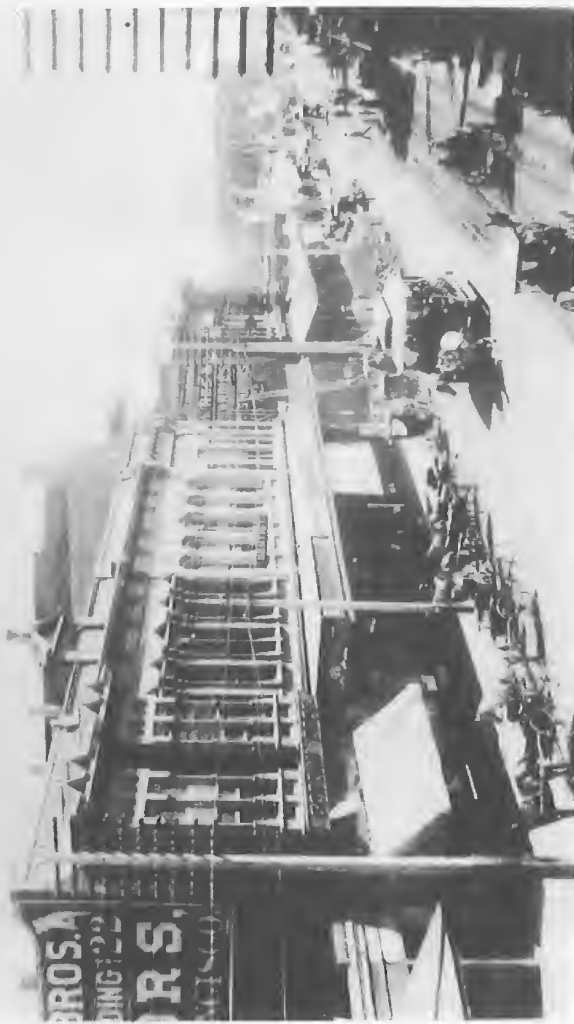
*Hammer Throw*: 141 ft. 3¼ in., Byron Kelly, 1933.





## Illustrations





*Courtesy Security-First National Bank*

SPRING STREET, LOS ANGELES  
WHEN OCCIDENTAL COLLEGE OPENED



SAMUEL H. WELLER, D.D.  
PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE, 1887-1891



GUY W. WADSWORTH, D.D.  
PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE, 1897-1905



REV. WILLIAM S. YOUNG, D.D.  
SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES, 1887—  
ACTING PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE, 1905-1906



JOHN WILLIS BAER, LL.D.  
PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE, 1906-1917



REMSSEN D. BIRD, D.D., LL.D.  
PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE, 1921—





ROBERT FREEMAN, D.D., LITT.D.  
PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD, 1926—



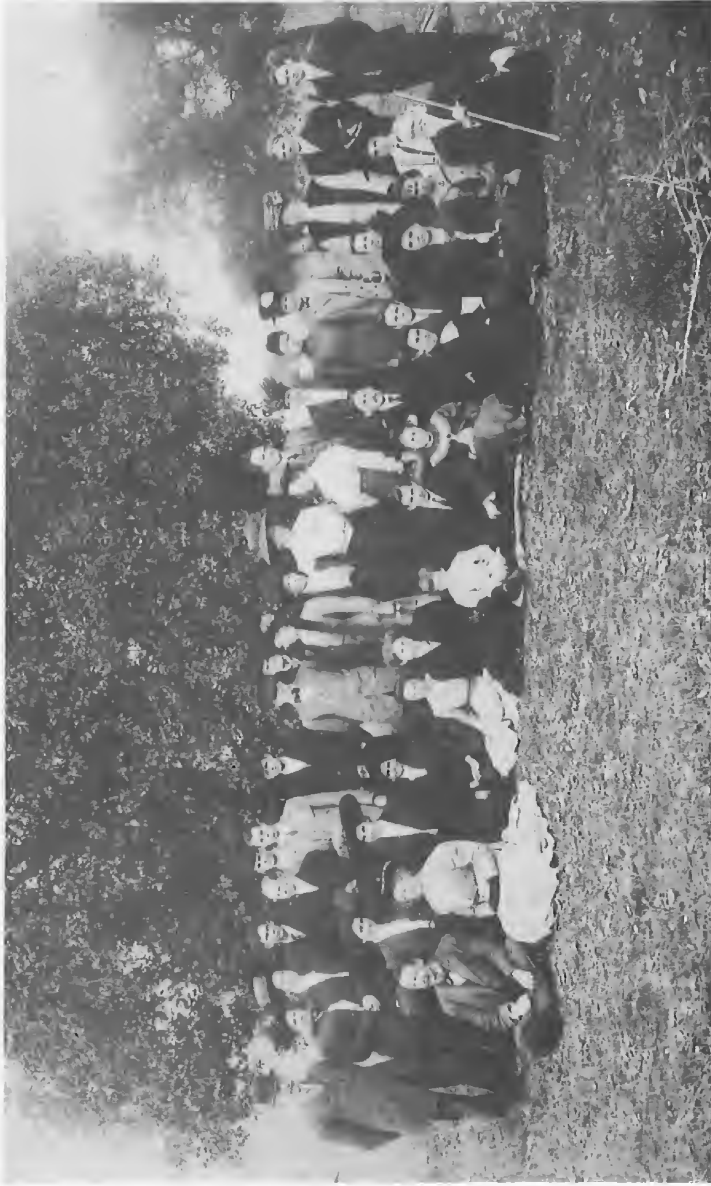
THE FIRST BUILDING ON THE HIGHLAND PARK CAMPUS  
AFTERWARD THE ACADEMY



HALL OF LETTERS, HIGHLAND PARK



THE CAMPUS ABOUT 1912



THE FACULTY, 1913  
A PICNIC ON THE SITE OF THE NEW, OR EAGLE ROCK, CAMPUS



THE CAMPUS, 1916



THE CAMPUS, 1937



THE HILLSIDE THEATRE





THE COLLEGE UNION



THE FACULTY, 1936